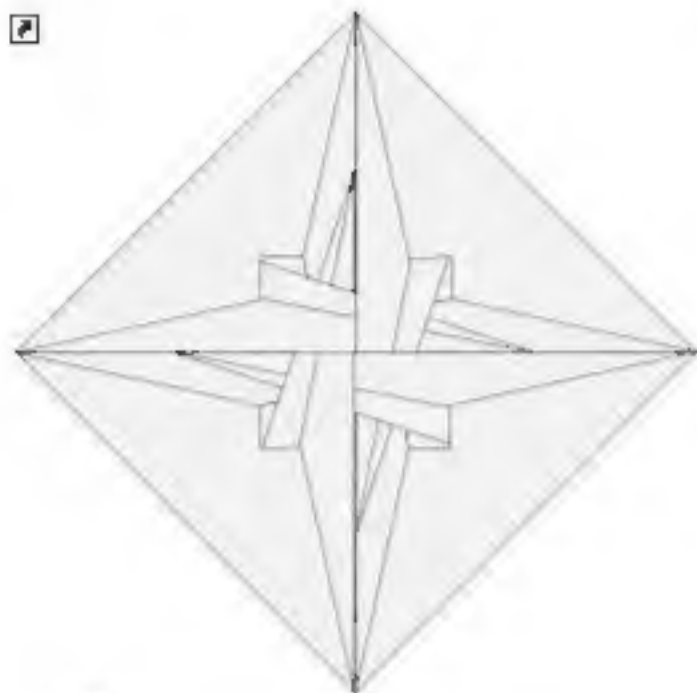


# Origami USA - Annual Collection Collection

**Collected Diagrams Submitted by J.C. Nolan  
to the OUSA Annual Collections 1993-1998**

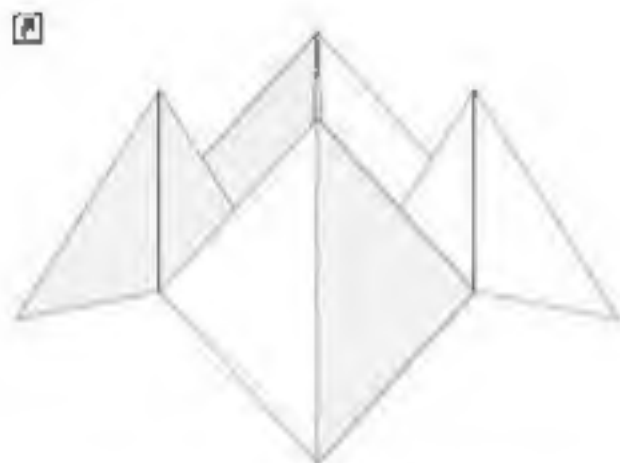
**1993**



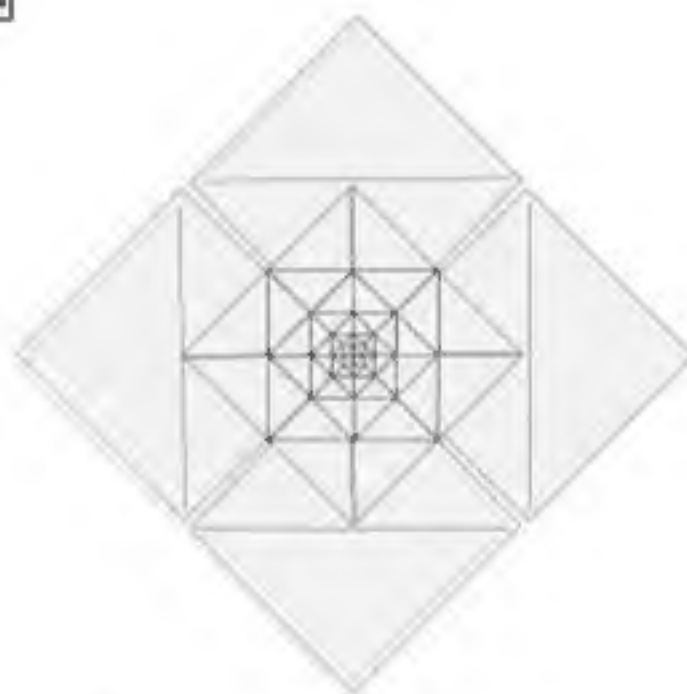
**Braided Paper - J.C. Nolan**



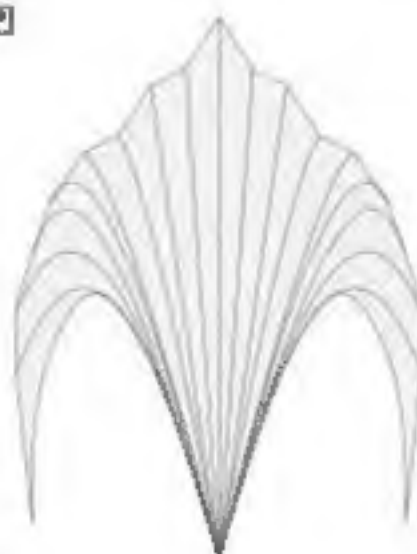
**7 Headed Hydra - J.C. Nolan**



**Bi-Coloured Cootie Catcher - Russel Cashdollar**



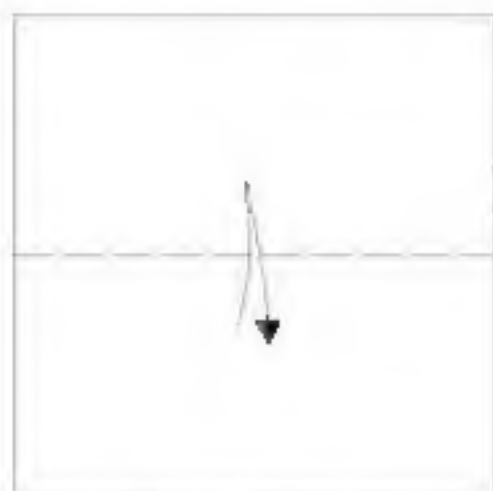
**Andrea's Rose - J.C. Nolan**



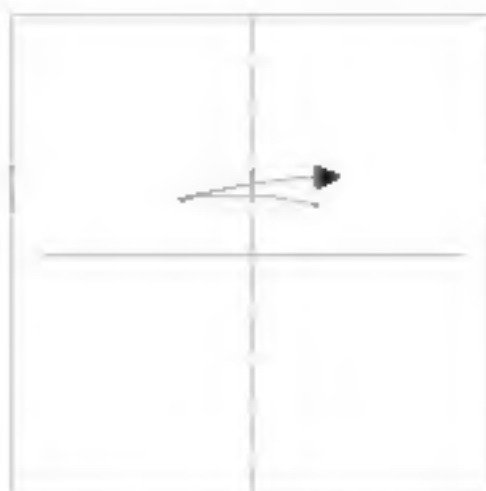
**Art Deco Lily - J.C. Nolan**

# Andrea's Rose - J.C. Nolan 9/25/91

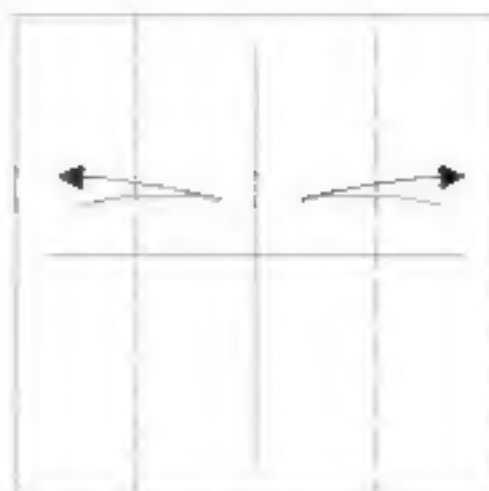
Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 5" model.



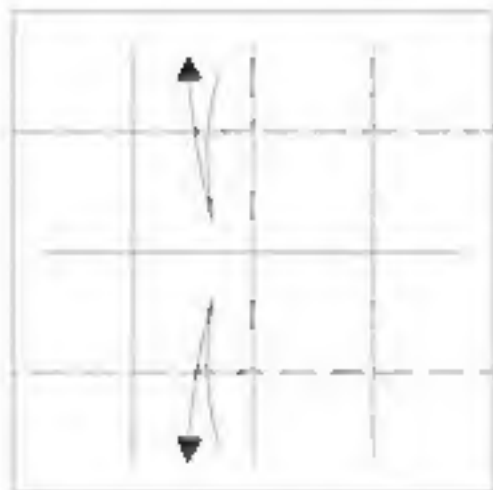
1. Fold and unfold.



2. Fold and unfold.

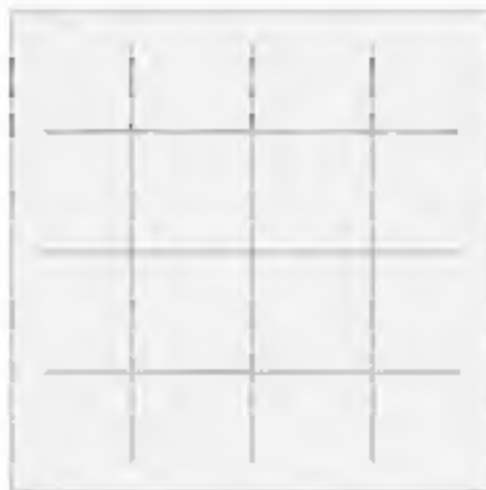


3. Fold and unfold.

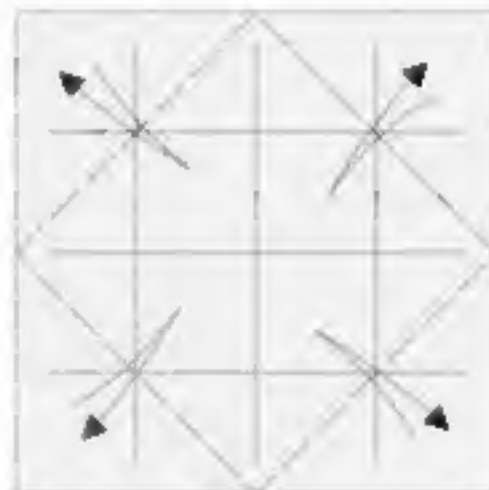


4. Fold and unfold, turn the paper over.

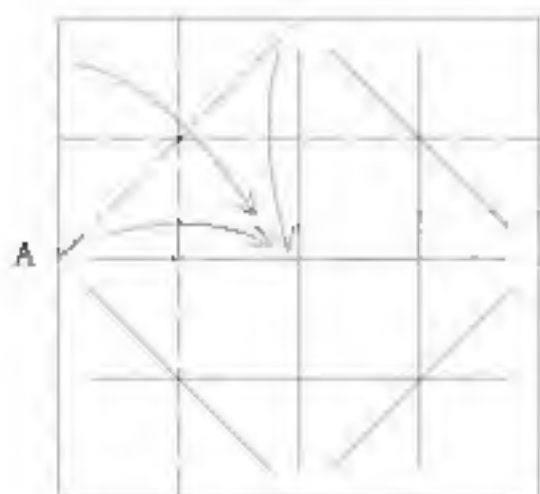
B



5. Like this.



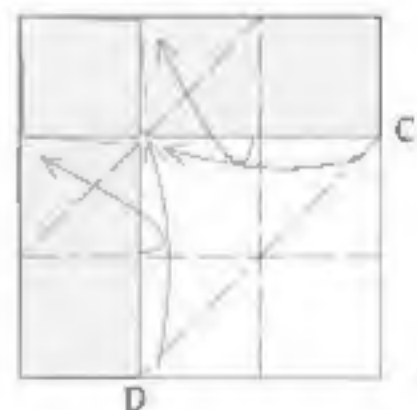
6. Fold and unfold all four corners, Turn the paper over.



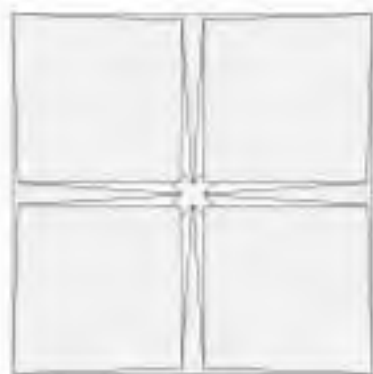
7. Following the existing creases, bring points A and B to the center.



8. This is a mid-fold view.



9. Repeat step 7 on C & D.



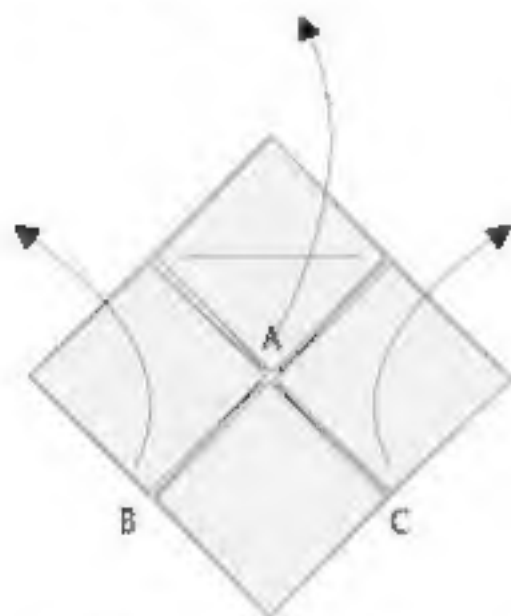
10. This is a completed Windmill base. Rotate the model 45 degrees.



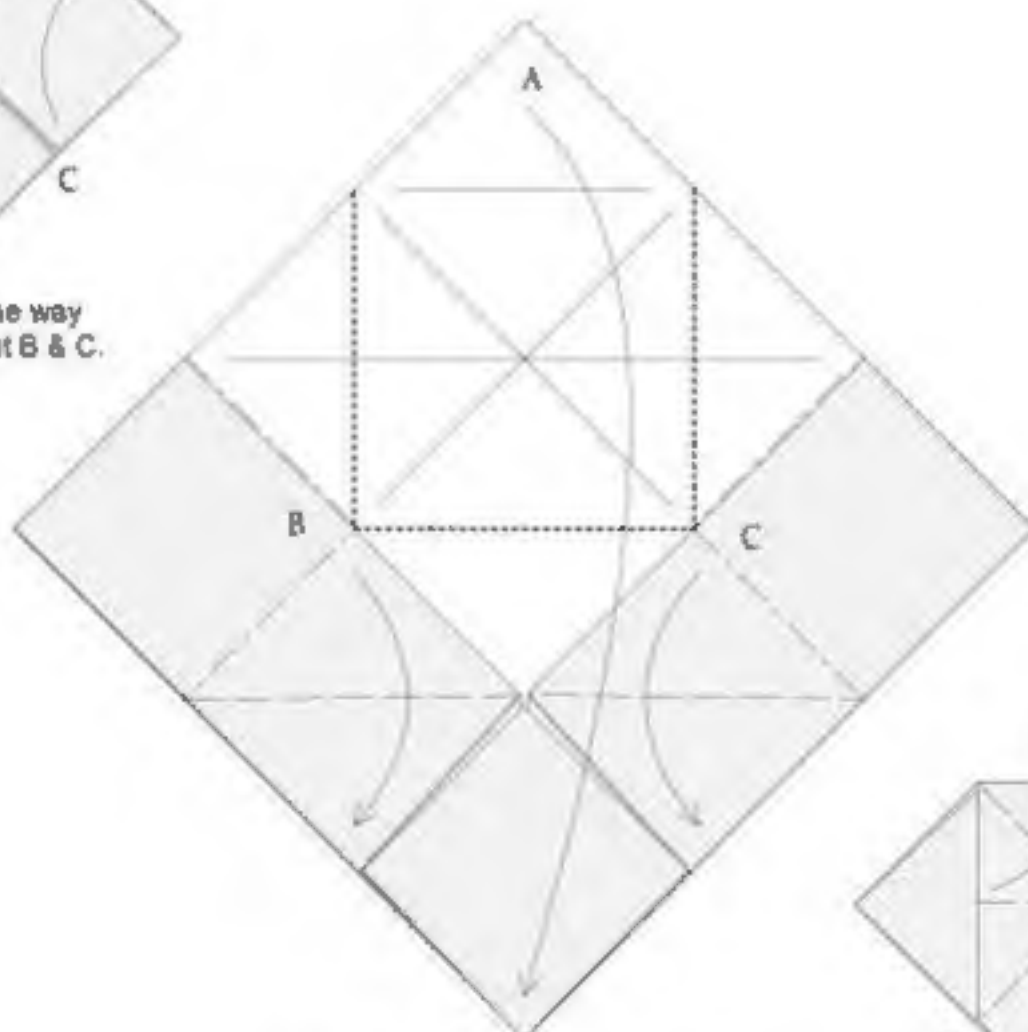
11. Steps 11-15 show the correct way of executing an open sink on the top corner. When you are comfortable with the sequence, steps 13-15 will be executed as one step without flattening the model. If the sequence confuses you, see the additional explanation in the "Techniques" section. Fold all layers to the center.



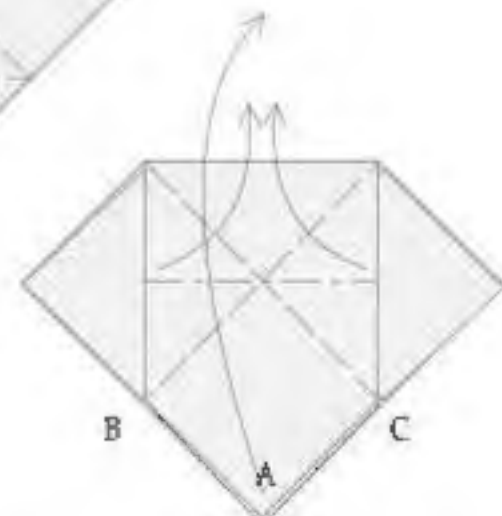
12. Fold the layers back up.



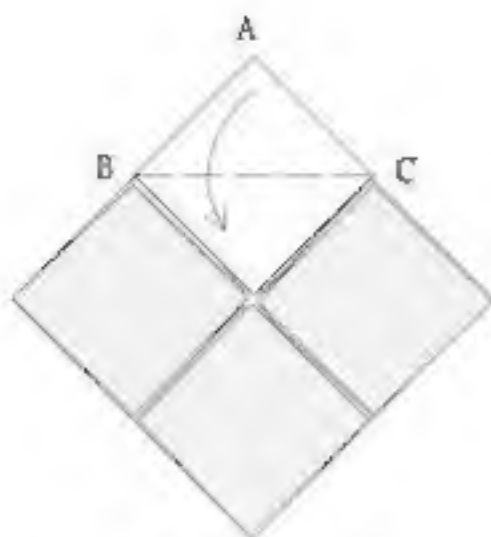
13. Pull flap A all the way upward, opening out B & C.



14. Fold back up on the previous creases, but turn the three lines of the completely opened flap (shown bolded), inside out.



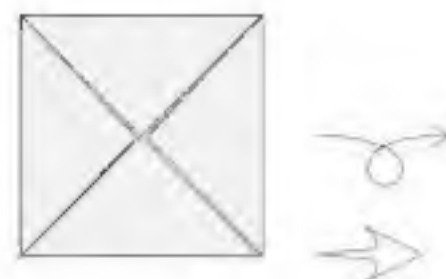
15. Complete the sink by folding point A back into place, pulling the side flaps inward as you go.



16. Fold the flap down.



17. The first sink is completed. Repeat steps 11-16 on the three other flaps. The folds will become more complicated as you go because the model will not be able to be opened completely.



18. The first layer of sinks is completed. Turn the model over.

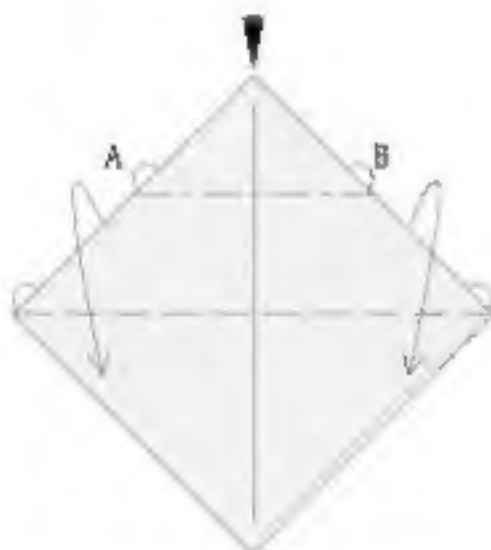
Note: Steps 20-23 show the correct way of executing an open sink on the top corner when there is no way of opening the model up. The method used is the spreadsquash method of sinking. On complicated models, this is often the simplest way of executing sinks. When folding up the squashes as in step 23, keep in mind that the finished product should look like a sink.



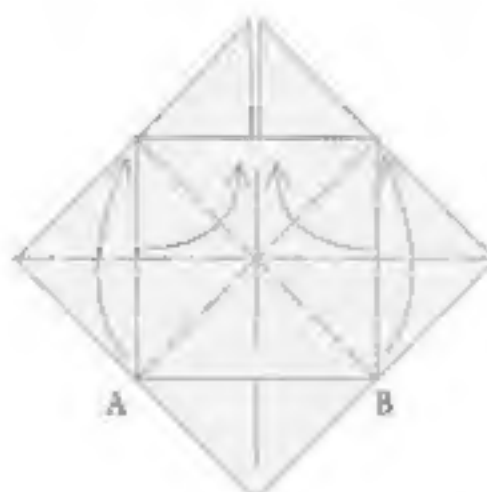
20. Fold a single thickness down.



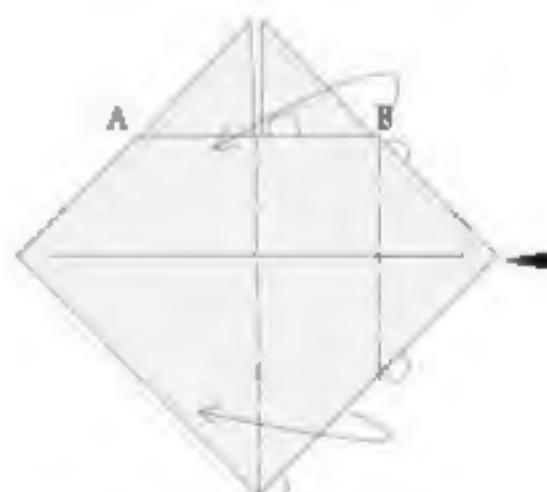
21. Fold the flap back up.



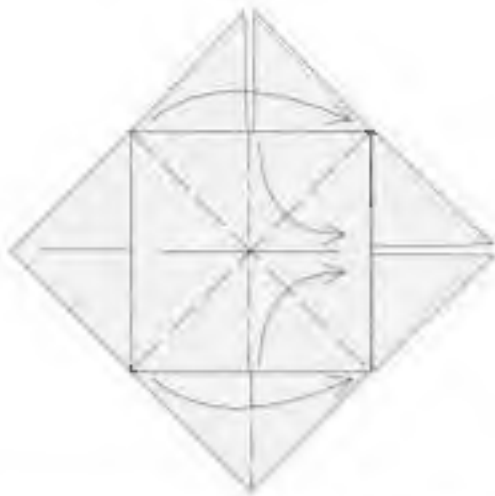
22. Note the location of the four anchor points. Place your index fingers on the upper points, under two layers of paper, and your thumbs on the lower points, under just one layer of paper. Pull the entire flap downward, across the middle line, pushing on the center of the point with your third thumb. This will cause the entire point to spread-squash into a square located directly over the center of the model.



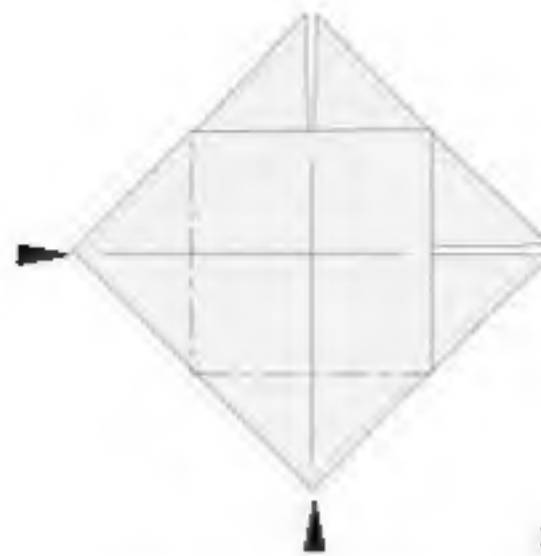
23. Notice that the square is located directly over the center of the model. This is very important! Fold the squashed paper back up on the existing creases, pulling one double layer from each side inward as you go, just like in step 15.



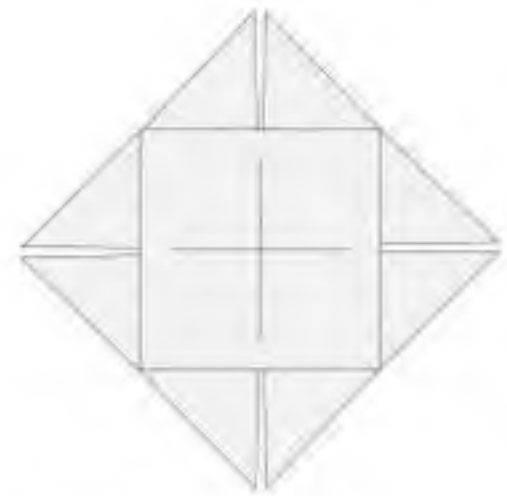
24. Execute the sink on the next flap. Note the placement of your fingers.



25. Remember when folding the sink back up, only bring in one layer from each side. It is as easy to grab two layers as one, and you can become lost easily if you aren't careful.



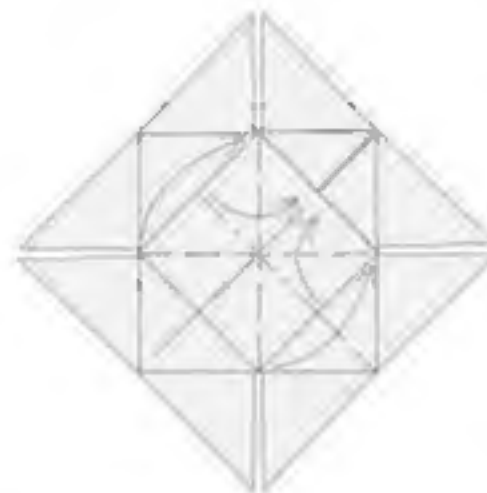
26. Repeat the sink on the two remaining corners.



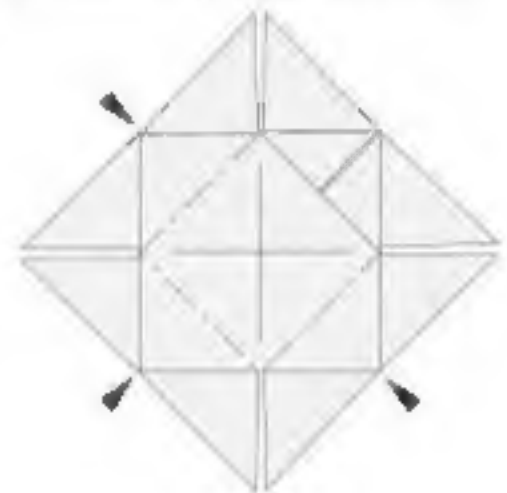
27. At this point the model should be symmetrical in four directions, if it is not, then a mistake was made in folding up the sinks. If this is the case you must rearrange the flaps or the next level will not work. If all else fails, unfold the model and try again on the same piece of paper. It's always much easier the second time!



28. Continue sinking on the next level just as with steps 22-27.



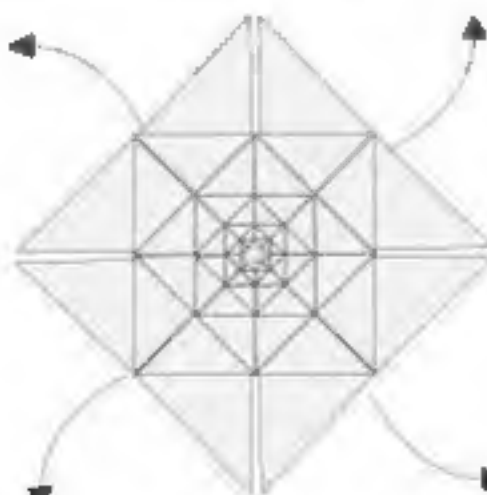
29. Note that the squashed square is always directly over the center of the model. Fold the squashed area up as before.



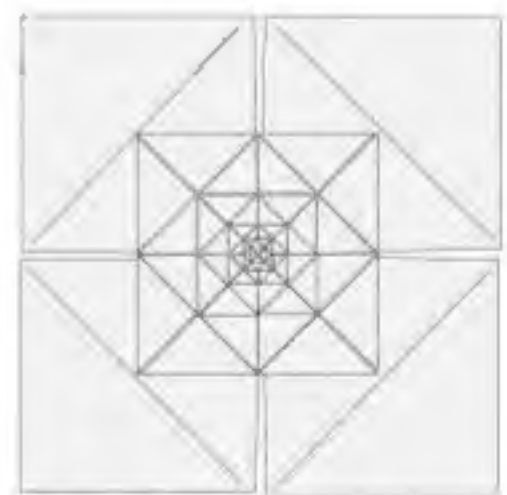
30. Complete the level by sinking the other 3 corners.



31. At this point three levels of sinks have been completed. Keep adding levels until your eyes explode, your paper shreds irrecoverably, or you feel satiated by the process. As a challenge, I try executing eight levels on an 8" piece of paper.



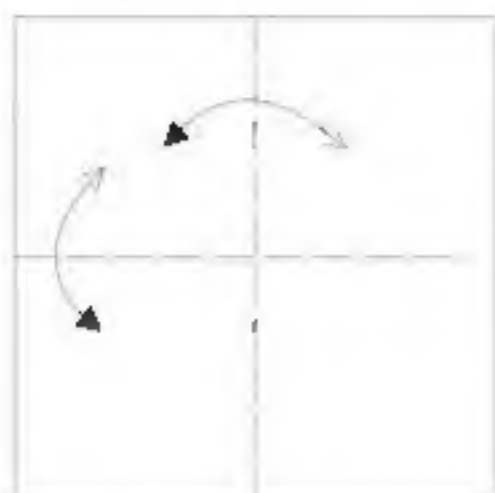
32. To complete the model, instead of sinking, valley fold the last set of flaps toward the center. Also pull out the flaps from behind.



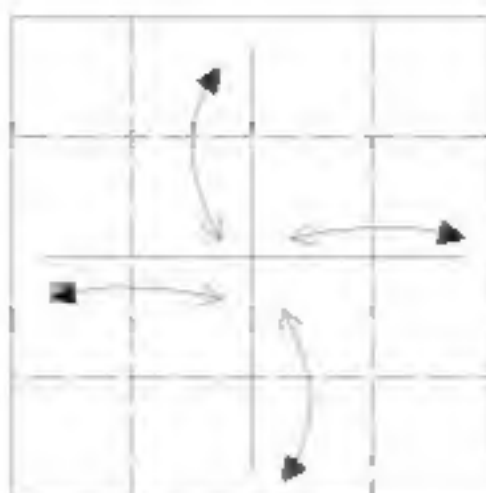
33. Completed model.

# Andrea's Rose - J.C. Nolan 9/25/91

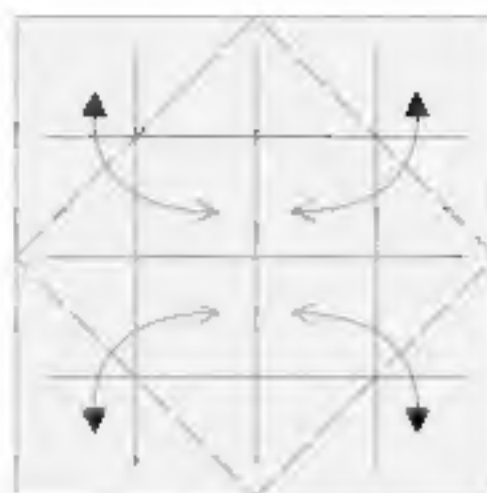
Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 5" model.



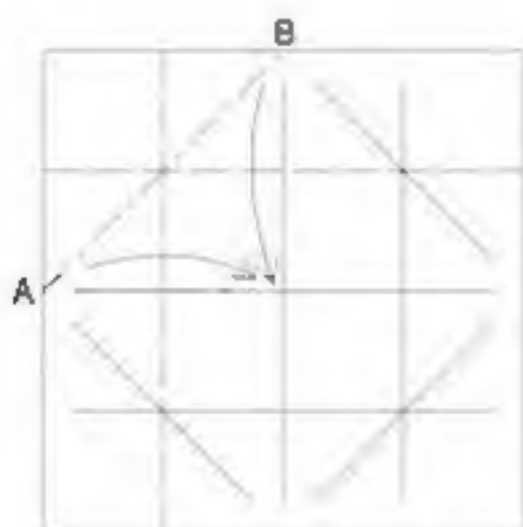
1. Fold and unfold laterally.



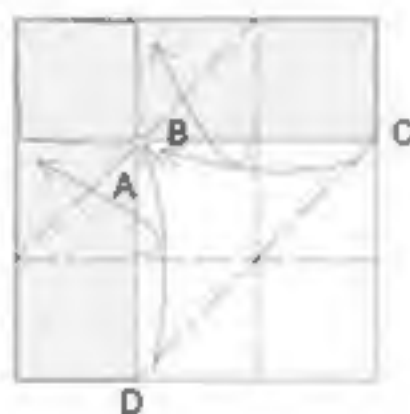
2. Fold and unfold in fourths. Turn over.



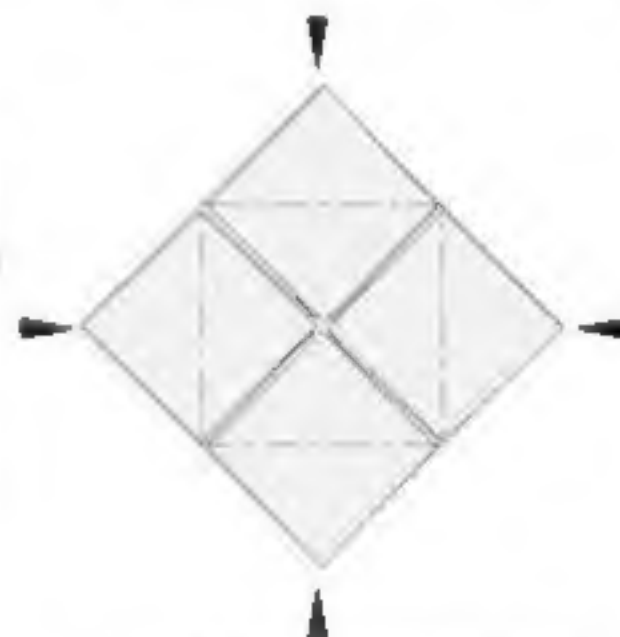
3. Fold and unfold. Turn over.



4. Following the existing creases, start to fold a windmill base, bringing points A and B to the center.



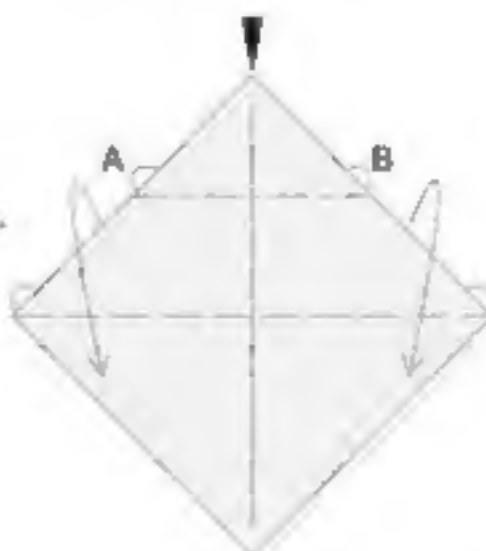
5. To complete the base, do the same with C & D.



6. This is a completed windmill base. Sink all four corners.



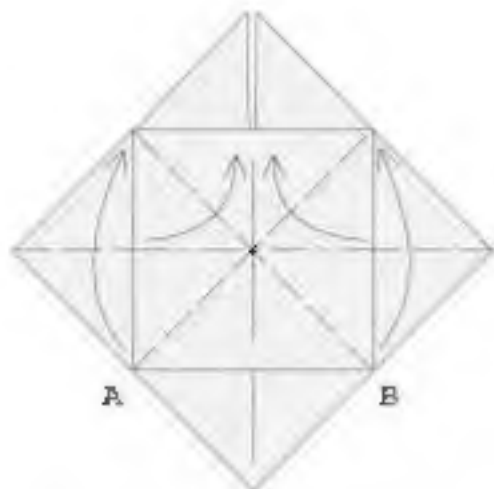
7. Turn the model over.



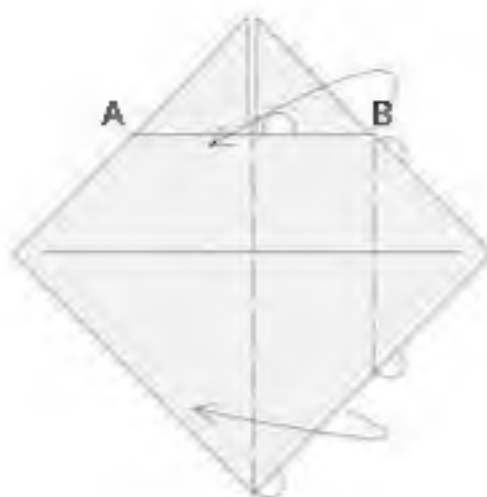
8. Now you will execute the next level of sinks using the spread-squash method. Note the location of the four anchor points. Place your two index fingers on the upper points, under two layers of paper, and your thumbs on the lower points, under just one layer of paper, and pull the upper layer of paper downward, across the center of the model, pushing on the upper point with your third thumb, causing it to spread-squash into a square located directly over the center of the model.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'92





9. Fold the spread-squash back up on the existing creases, pulling one layer from each side inward and upward.



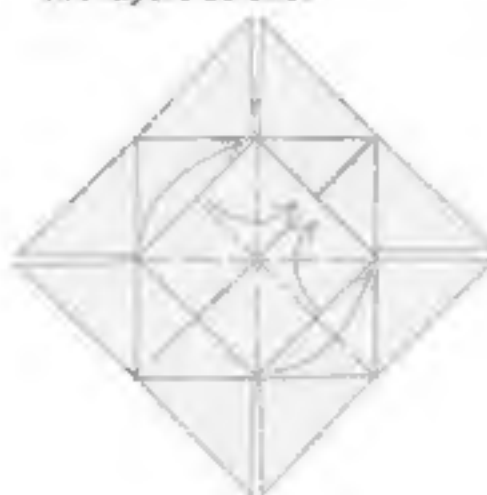
10. Now, repeat steps 8-9 on the next corner. Note the placement of fingers. Be careful when folding the sink back up, it is as easy to grab two layers as one.



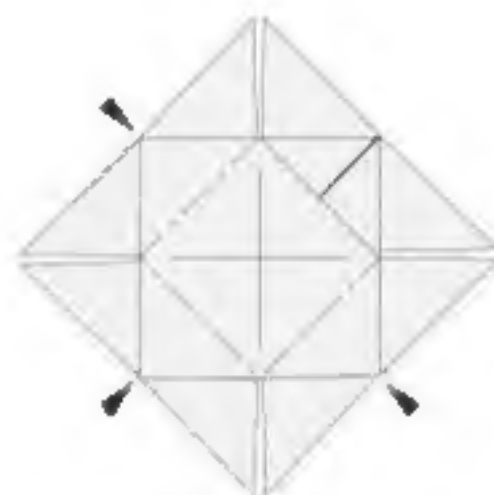
11. Repeat the sink on the last two corners.



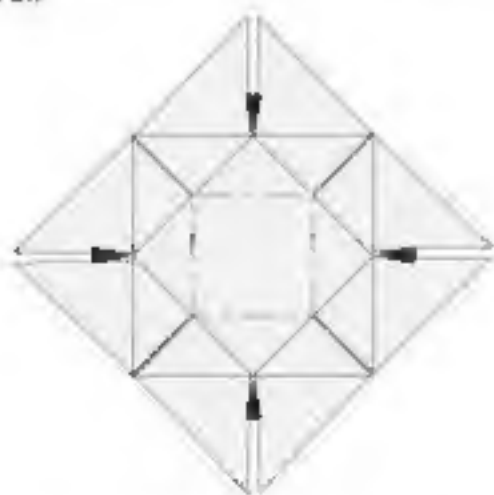
12. The second level of sinks is complete. The model should be symmetric in four directions, if it is not, then a mistake was made in folding up the sinks. Continue sinking on the next level.



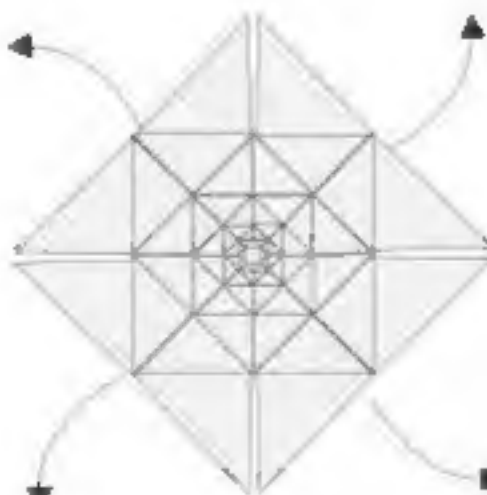
13. Note that the squashed square is always in the center of the model. Fold up as before.



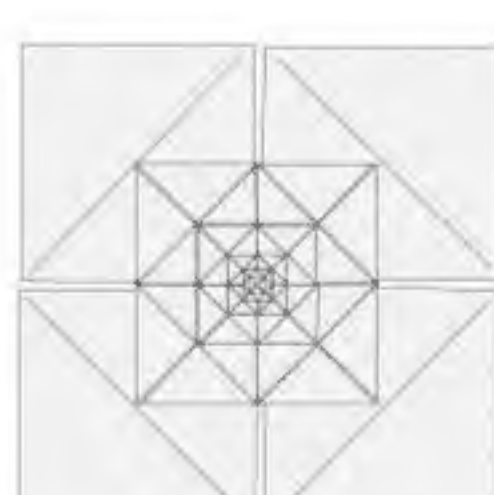
14. Complete the level by sinking the other 3 corners.



15. Keep adding levels until your paper shreds irrecoverably, your eyes explode, or you feel saliated by the process. As a challenge, I recommend eight levels on an 10" piece of paper.



16. To complete the model, valley fold the last set of flaps towards the center, and pull the flaps out from behind.

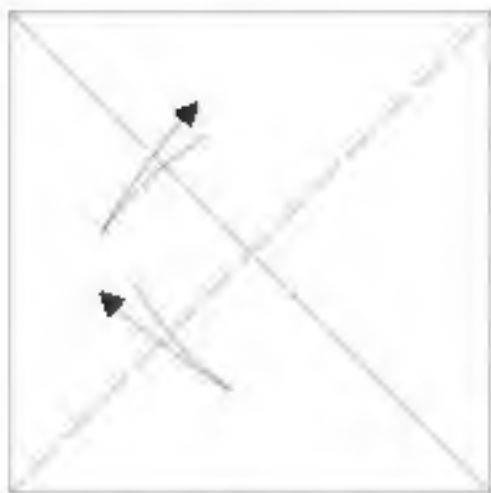


17. Completed model.

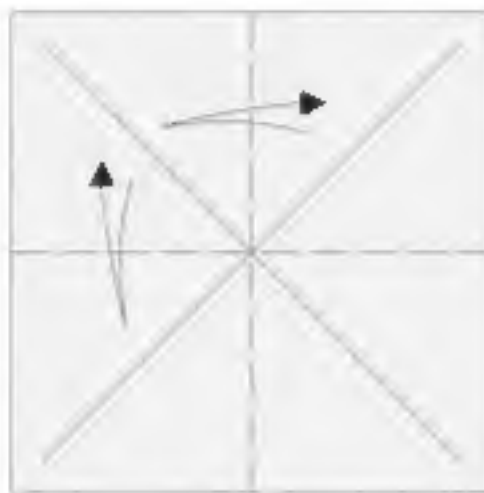


## Art Deco Lily - J.C. Nolan 10/91

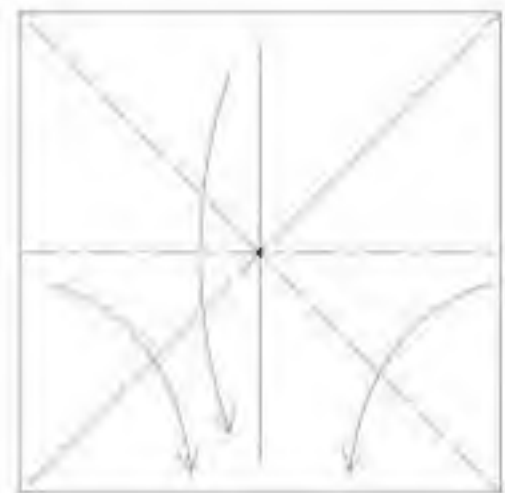
*Beginner difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 4" model.*



1. Fold and unfold along both diagonals. Turn the paper over.



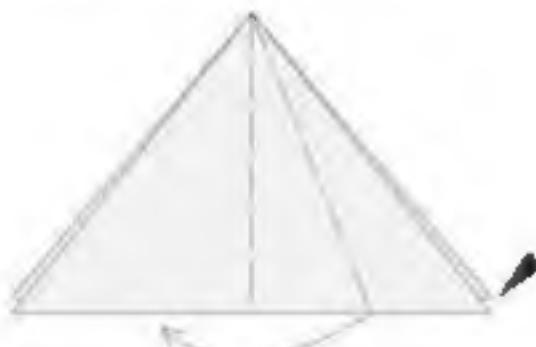
2. Fold and unfold the paper horizontally and vertically. Turn the paper over.



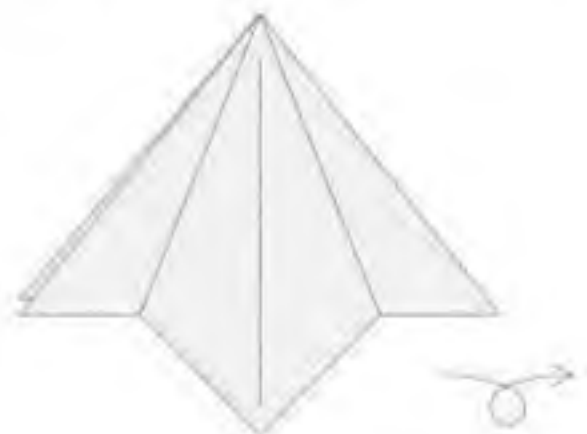
3. Fold a waterbomb base on the existing creases.



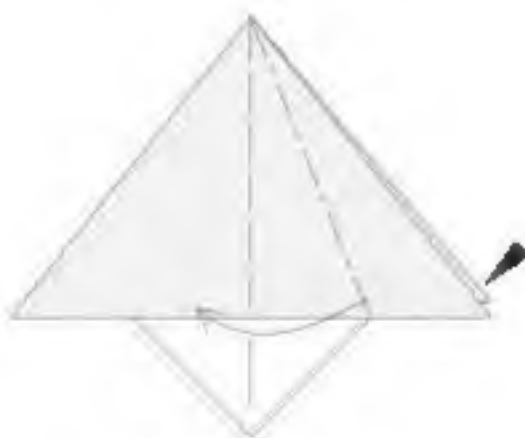
4. Fold and unfold the flap.



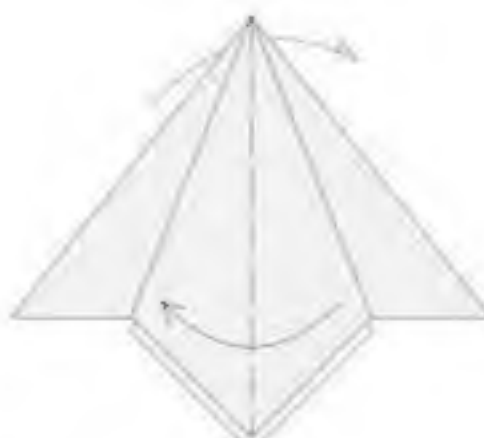
5. Squash fold the flap.



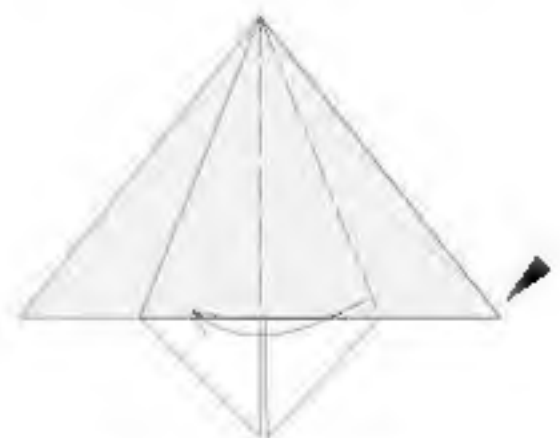
6. Turn the model over.



7. Repeat the squash fold on the other flap.



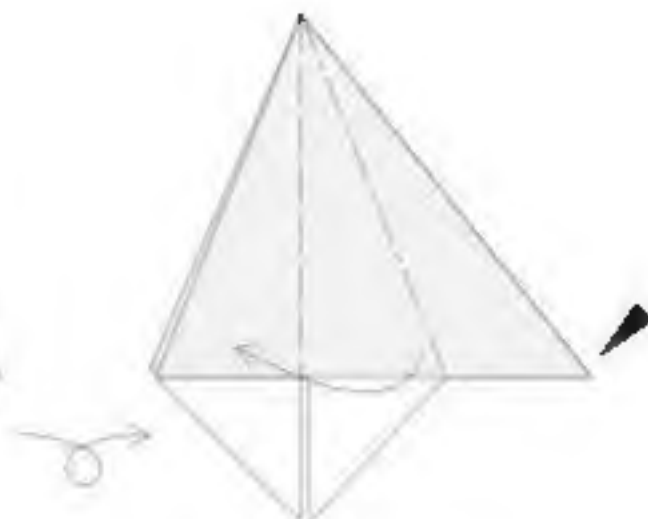
8. Fold one flap in front from right to left. Repeat behind.



9. Repeat the squash fold on the next flap.



10. Turn the model over.



11. Repeat the squash fold.



12. The first level of squashes is complete. Now we will squash fold each of the eight new flaps. Fold and unfold the first flap.



13. Squash fold the flap.



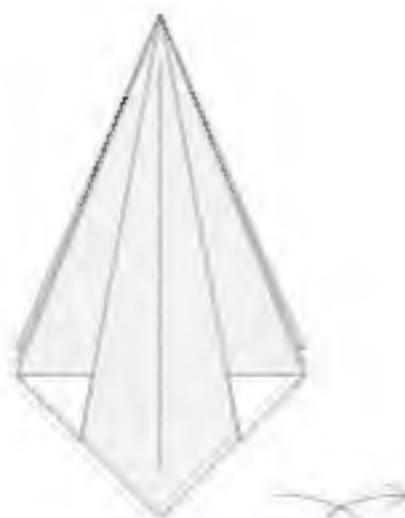
14. Fold the flap back.



15. Squash fold the other side.



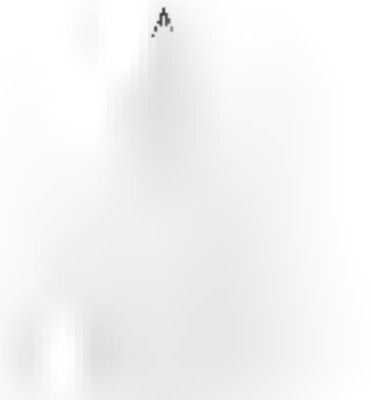
16. Fold the flap back.



17. Turn the model over.



18. Repeat steps 13-16 on the next two flaps.



19 Fold two flaps in front from right to left, and two flaps behind from left to right



20 Repeat the squash folds on the new two flaps



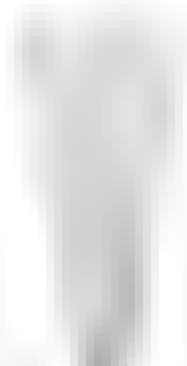
21 Turn the model over



22 Repeat the squash folds on the last two flaps



23 Squash folds completed. flip the model over and turn it on its side



24 This is a side view of the model.



25 Pinch the model between your thumb and forefinger where indicated and pull the two top points all the way down to the bottom. Do not crease!



26 Now pinch the model at the bottom, holding the side flaps in place and "fluff" the sides of the paper downward like brushing a feather the wrong way. When completed, let go and the model will spring partly back into shape



27 Completed model.

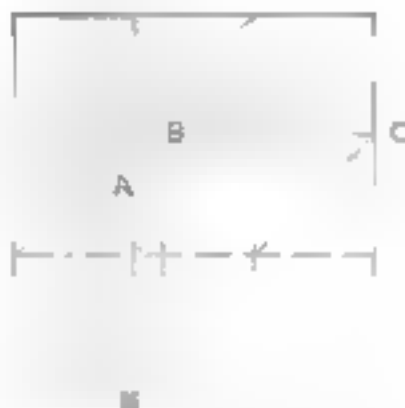
# Braided Paper - J.C. Nolan 2/13/92

High Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 3 3/4" model.

1 Fold and unfold laterally



2 Fold and unfold in fourths. Turn over.



3 Fold and unfold Turn over



4 Following the existing creases start to fold a windmill base bringing points A and B to the center

5 To complete the base do the same with C & D

6 This is a completed windmill base Sink all four corners



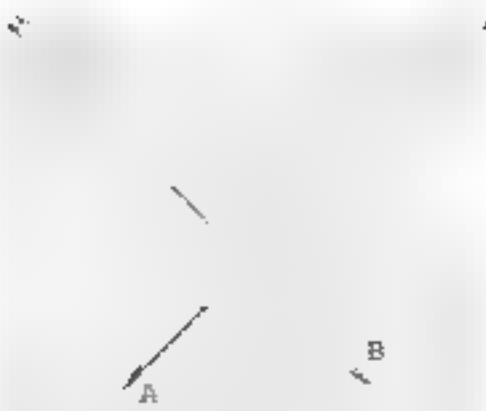
7 X-Ray view reverse fold the two flaps Repeat on other three sides

8 Pleat sink the two flaps. Repeat on the other three sides

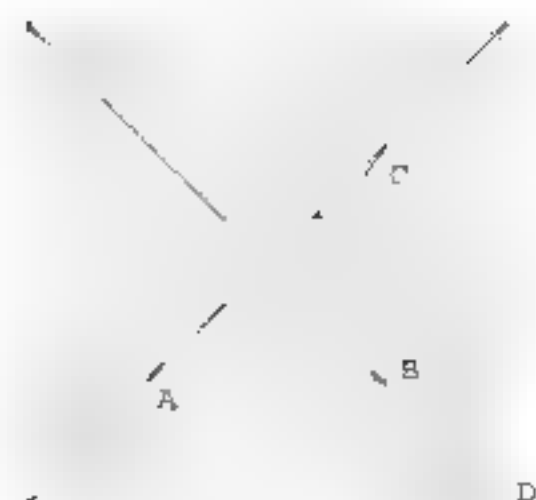
9 No longer an X-Ray view Pull point A all the way down as far as it will go turning the diagonals as you fold



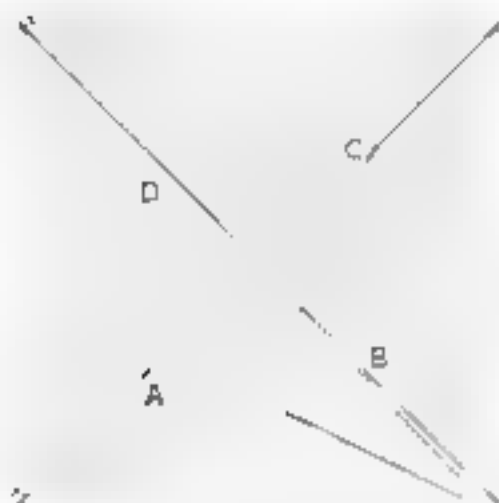
10. Repeat on the next flap.  
Point A will become covered



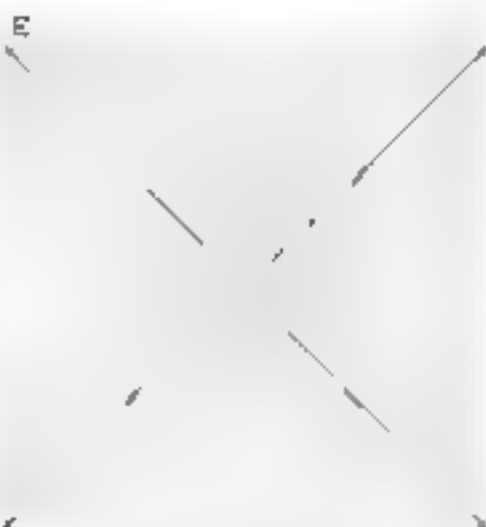
11 Repeat on the next flap



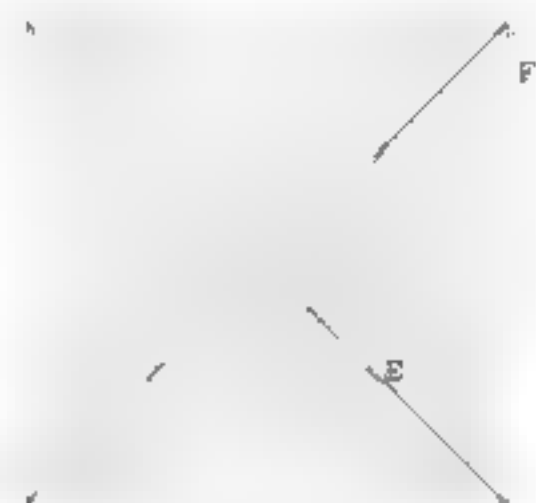
12 Repeat on the last flap, tucking  
the end inside when done



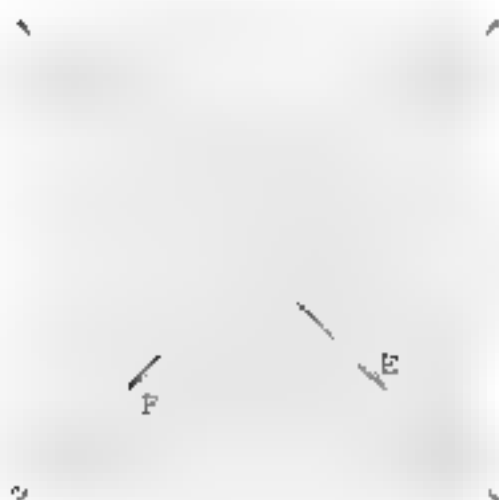
13 The first level is complete.



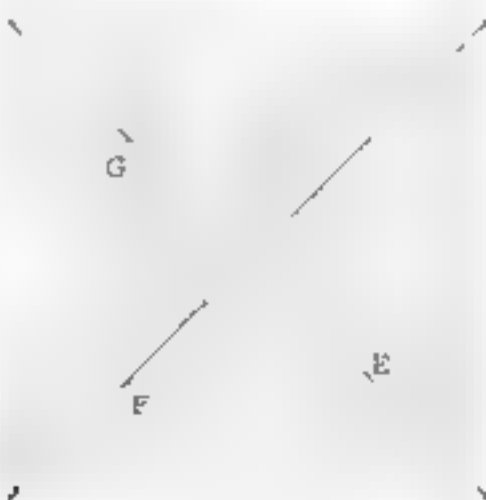
14. Fold the next flap down.



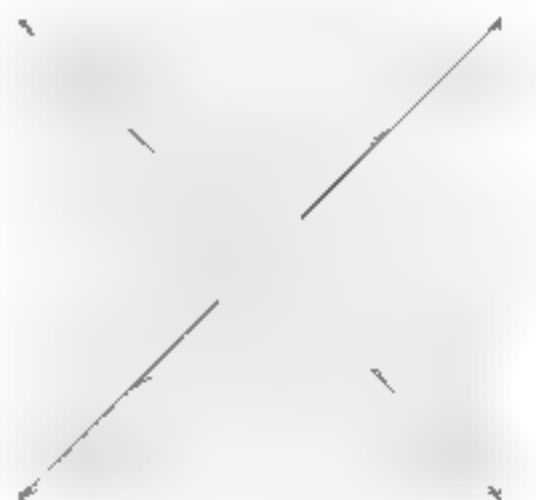
15. ... and the next flap...



16 and the next flap



17 and the final flap folding  
over the first flap, under the next,  
and out the other side



18 Completed model

# Braided Paper - J.C. Nolan 2/13/92

High intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 3 3/4" model.

1. Fold and unfold.



2. Fold and unfold

3. Fold and unfold



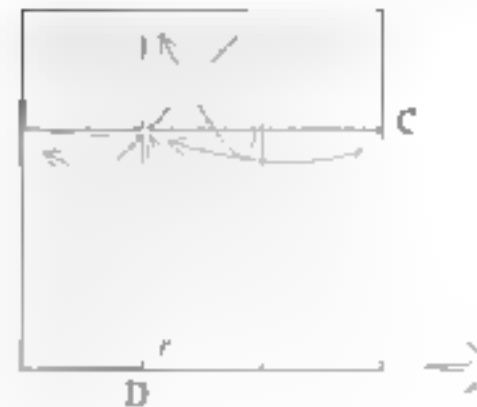
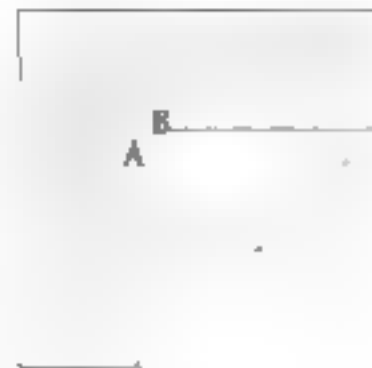
4. Fold and unfold, turn the paper over



5. Like this.

6. Fold and unfold all four corners. Turn the paper over

A



7. Following the existing creases bring points A and B to the center

8. This is a mid-fold view

9. Repeat step 7 on C & D

10 This is a completed windmill base. Rotate the model 45 degrees

11 Steps 11-15 show the correct way of executing an open sink on the top corner. When you are comfortable with the sequence, steps 13-15 will be executed as one step without flattening the model. If the sequence confuses you, see the additional explanation in the "Techniques" section. Fold all layers to the center

12 Fold the layers back up

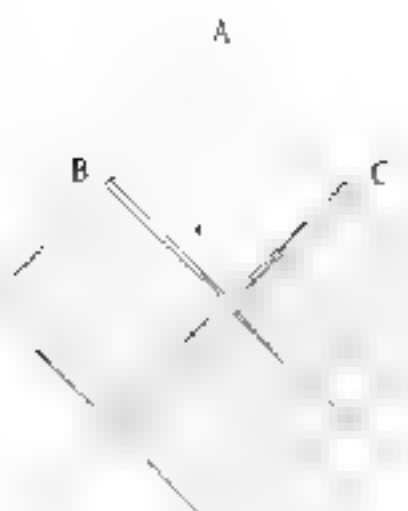
13. Pull flap A all the way upward, opening out B & C

14. Fold back up on the previous creases, but turn the three lines of the completely opened flap (shown bolded) inside out

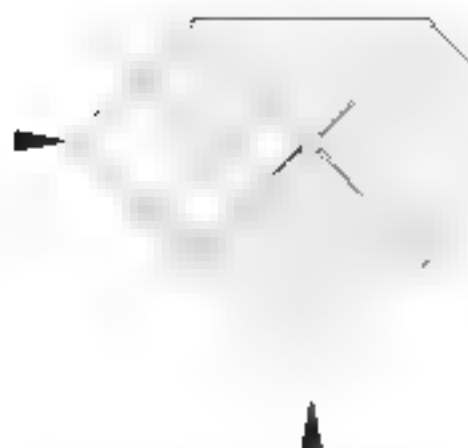
15. Complete the sink by folding point A back into place, pulling the side flaps inward as you go

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94

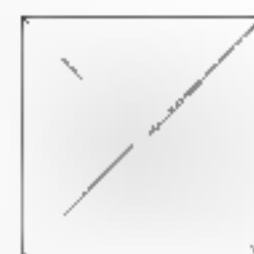




16 Fold the flap down.



17 The first sink is completed. Repeat steps 11-16 on the three other flaps. The folds will become more complicated as you go because the model will not be able to be opened completely



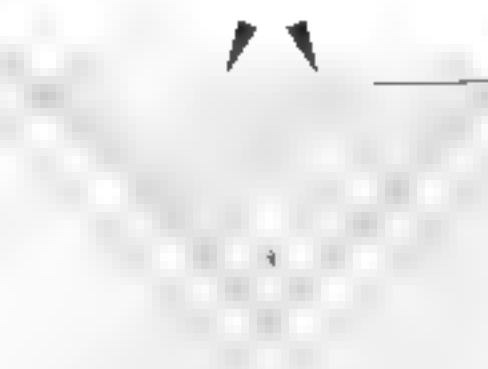
18 The first layer of sinks is completed.



19. This is an X-ray view. Reverse fold the two flaps in half. Repeat on other three sides.



20. Steps 20-23 will demonstrate how to pleat-sink the two triangular areas. Unfold the flaps. Repeat on the other three sides.



21 Crimp fold the flaps mountain folding halfway between the previous crease and the diagonal, and valley folding on the previous crease. Repeat on the other three sides.



22 Reverse fold the two flaps. Repeat on the other three sides.



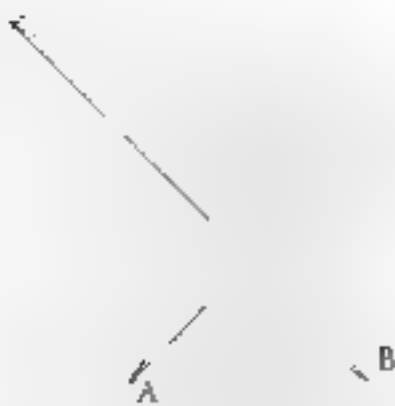
23 The pleat-sinks are completed.



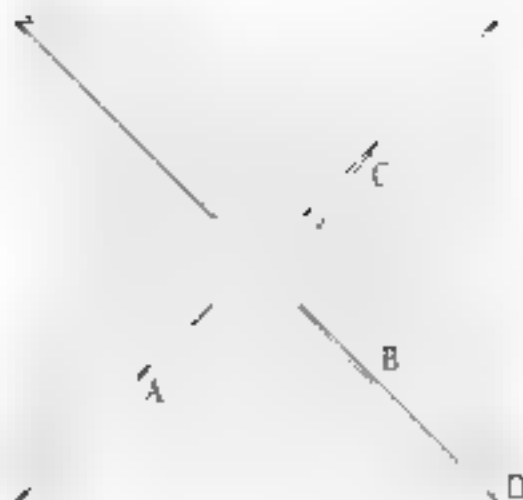
24 This is no longer an X-ray view. Pull point A down as far as it will go, thinning the sides as you fold.



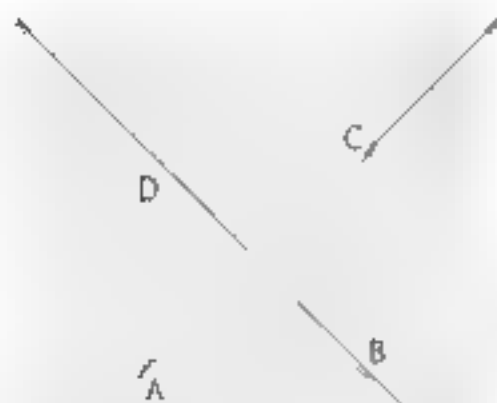
25. Repeat the fold on the next flap. Point A will become covered.



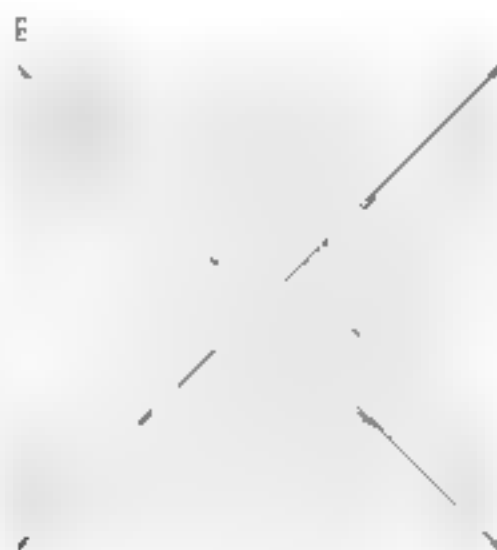
26. Repeat the fold on the next flap.



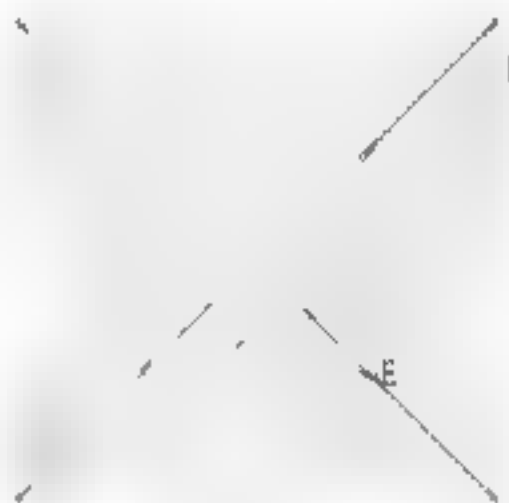
27. Repeat on the last flap tucking point D inside the model.



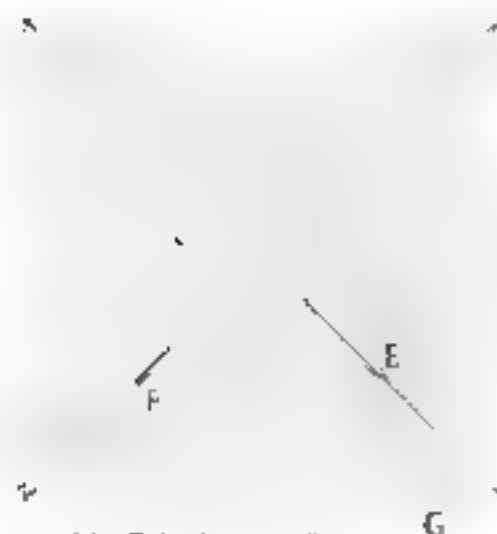
28. The first level of brads is complete.



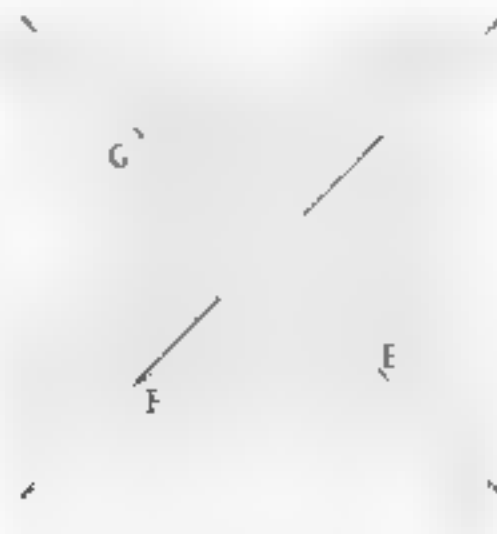
29. Fold the flap down.



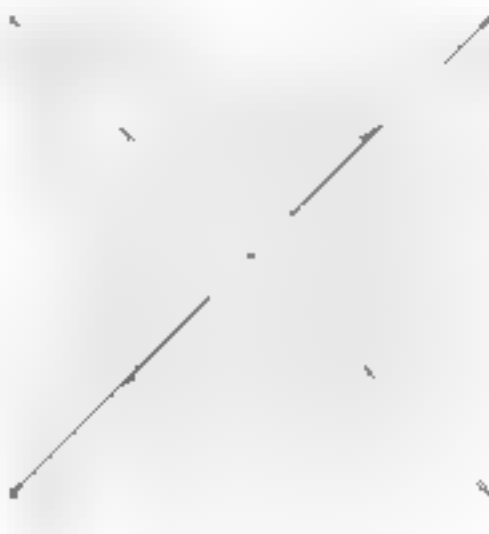
30. and the next flap so that it crosses the flap folded in step 29.



31. Fold the next flap.



32. and the final flap, folding over the last flap, under the first and out the other side.



33. Completed model.

# Bi-color Cootie Catcher - Russell Cashdollar (8/92)

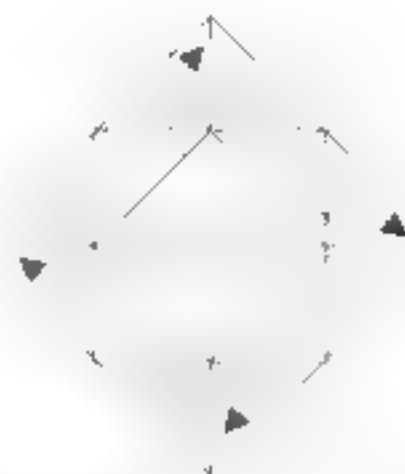
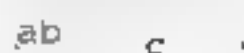
Beginner to advanced beginner difficulty level A 10" piece of paper produces a 3 1/2" model



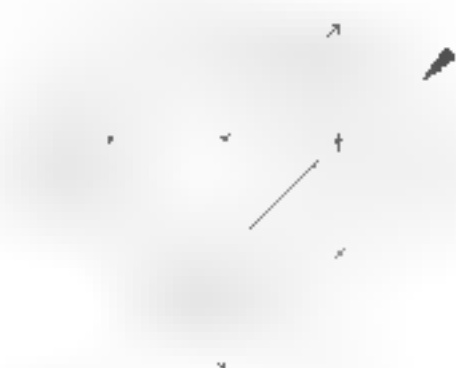
1 Precrease the paper diagonally and blintz fold the corners to the center



2 Fold the four flaps outwards



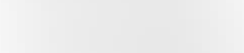
3 Blintz fold and unfold the four corners



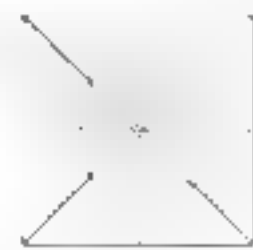
4 Squash fold the flap, bringing point A to B



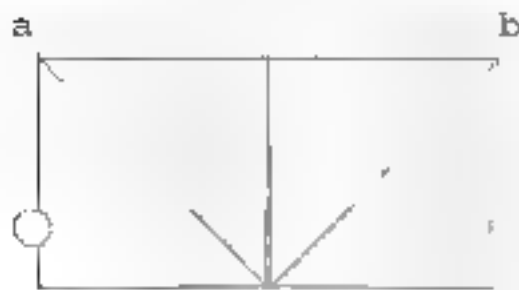
5 Fold the flap to the right



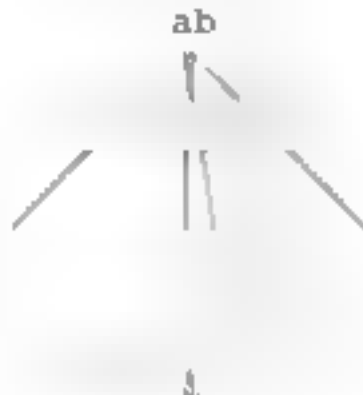
6 Repeat the last two steps on the remaining corners.



7 Like this Turn the model over



8 Blintz fold again.



9 Fold the model in half



10 Grasp the two sides of the model where indicated and bring the two points A & B together allowing the front thickness to move towards you, and the rear thickness to move away from you. The model will not lie flat!

11 To complete the model, pull out the four double layered flaps

12 Completed model

# Five Headed Hydra - J.C. Nolan 10/24/91

High Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a model approximately 4" in length



1 Start by creating a Waterbomb Base white side out



2. Fold and unfold the flap



3. Fold the flap upwards bringing point A to the center line



4. Fold the flap back down.



5. Crimp inside on the creases.



6. Repeat the crimp on the other three flaps



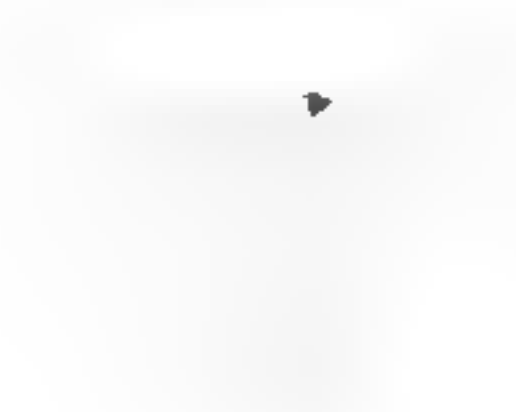
7 Fold one flap to the left.



8 Fold and unfold.



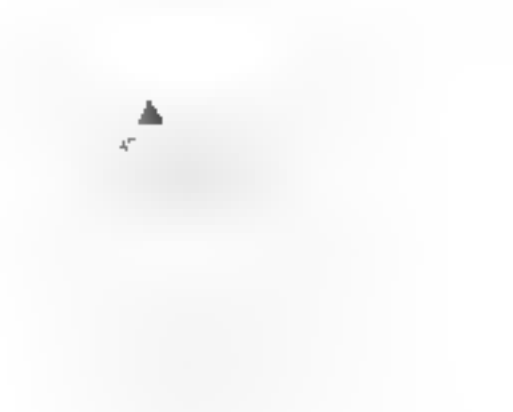
9 Sink the six sided area



10 Fold and unfold



11 Fold two flaps down causing right side to spread sink.



12. Fold the flaps back up

13 Fold the flap back.



14 Fold one flap upwards. repeat behind.



15 Fold one flap to the right repeat behind.



16 Fold one flap to the right, repeat behind.



17 Fold one flap upwards. repeat behind.



18. Rotate 180 degrees



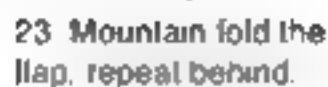
19 Reverse fold the four flaps, being extremely careful to keep the inside layers flat, as if there were one continuous surface inside

20. Completed eight flapped preliminary base To create an eight flapped bird base, petal fold each of the flaps, just like with a regular bird base

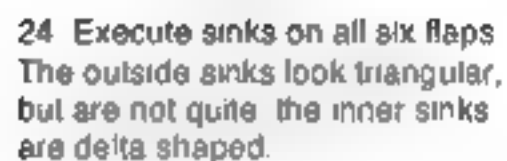
21 Completed eight flapped bird base Fold one flap in front and one flap behind to the right There should be two points on the left and six points on the right, and the sides should be one smooth surface and not have a split down the middle



22. Fold the flap up, repeat behind



23. Mountain fold the flap, repeat behind.



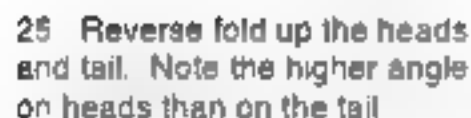
24. Execute sinks on all six flaps. The outside sinks look triangular, but are not quite. The inner sinks are delta shaped.



tail

tail

heads

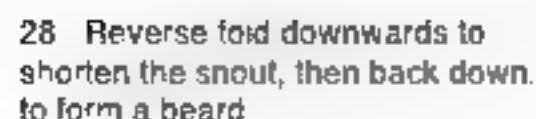


heads

25. Reverse fold up the heads and tail. Note the higher angle on heads than on the tail

26. Outside reverse fold the heads downward. The distance should be approximately one sixth the length of the neck. The heads tend to grow as you fold them, so err on the side of the smaller

27. This is a detail view of one head. Pull down some loose paper from both sides of head



28. Reverse fold downwards to shorten the snout, then back down, to form a beard

29. Completed head. Repeat on the others.

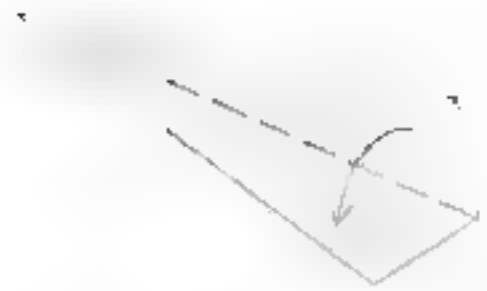
30. Open up tail

tail

heads



31 Fold the tip of the tail inwards, opening up the side flaps as you go



32 Fold the bottom of the tail back up

33 Fold the tail back down



34. Reverse fold to thin the tail Repeat behind.



35. Pull the wings back and curl the tail downwards.

36 This extremely nasty 16 sided sink can be left out if it is too intimidating..

37 Arrange the heads so that they are all visible



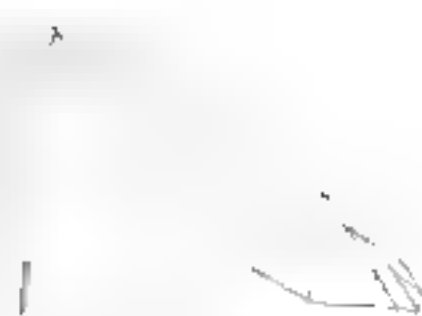
38. Completed model.



# 1994




 **Seven Simple Bracelets**  
J C. Nolan/Sue Nickles

 **High Heel - deg farrelly**




 **Fairy - J C Nolan**




 **Lancha - Luis Bas Arrechea**



 **Manatee - Gabriel Willow**




 **Parking Meter - Jim Weinrich**



 **Turtle - Oded Streingold**

# Seven Simple Bracelets

## J.C. Nolan/Sue Nickles (3/92)

*Beginner to Advanced Beginner difficulty level*

### 1 - Horizontal Thirds (J.C. Nolan)

1 Valley fold one third of the paper upward.

2. Note that the white region will be exactly the same size as the coloured region. Fold the top third down

3. The edges should line up exactly. Unfold the model completely

4 Fold the lower edge one third of the distance between the bottom and the crease made in step one

5. Fold the edge up again. The folded edge should exactly meet the crease made in step one

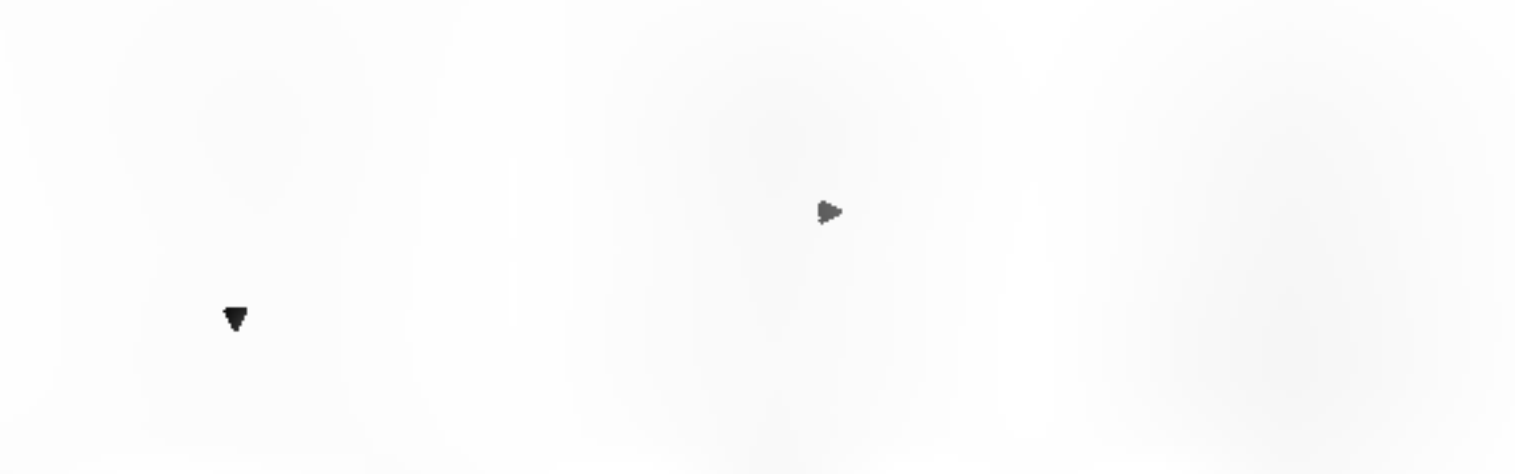
6 Fold the flap over one more time.

7 Repeat the folding sequence on the top edge.

8. To complete the bracelet, bend the two ends backwards and slip one end inside the other

9 Completed bracelet

## 2 - Diamonds (J.C. Nolan)



1. Start with a square of paper, white side up. Fold in half diagonally and unfold.

2. Note the location of the crease from the previous step. Fold and unfold along the other diagonal.

3. Fold the bottom and top corners into the center.



4. Fold the edges into the center.

5. Fold the edges in again.

6. Untold the paper completely.



7. Fold up the top and bottom halves of the paper like a fan, valley folding, then mountain folding, one line at a time.

8. To complete the bracelet, bend the two ends backwards and slip the right end inside the left, all the way to the indicated point.

9. Completed bracelet.



### 3 - Zig Zag (S.Nickles)



1 Start with a square of paper, white side up. Fold in half along the diagonals as with the previous bracelet.

2 Pleat up as with the previous bracelet, but pleat in fourths, not eighths. Pleat only the top half of the paper.

3 Fold the flap up at a distance two-thirds the total height of the model.

4 Fold the flap back down, along the horizontal crease made across the center.

5 Now, fold upward using the bottom edge of the model as a guide.

6 Finally, fold the tip down to the bottom edge.



7 Pull the coloured flap out in front of the white flap.



8 To complete the bracelet, bend the two ends backwards and slip the right end inside the left, all the way to the indicated point.

9 Completed bracelet.

## The Multi-Bracelet (J.C. Nolan)



1. Start with a square of paper, white side up. Fold in half along the diagonals as with the previous bracelet.

2. Fold the top corner down, but not all the way to the center. The actual distance does not matter. Different distances will affect the size of the coloured regions on the model.

3. Fold the other three flaps the same distance away from the center



4. Thin the top and the bottom by mountain folding in half.

5. Mountain fold in half again, allowing the center flaps to swing out. Turn the model over.

## 4-Amulet



6. Bracelet number four. To complete this bracelet, fold the other as before. To go on the next bracelet, fold the coloured square in thirds.

## 5-Two Diamonds

7. Bracelet number five. To go on to the next bracelet, fold the two small flaps outward.

## 6-Three Diamonds

8. Bracelet number six. To go on to the next bracelet, tuck the upper and lower flaps, which contain the first and third diamonds, under the large flaps that extend the length of the model.

## 7-One Diamond

9. Bracelet number seven.

# High Heel - deg farrelly

Diagrammed by J C Nolan - '93

Diagrammer's Note: As per the creator's original intention, these diagrams have been created without words. Letters and symbols indicating geometric relationships are used instead. Watch the diagrams carefully. Advanced Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 5' model.

1

2



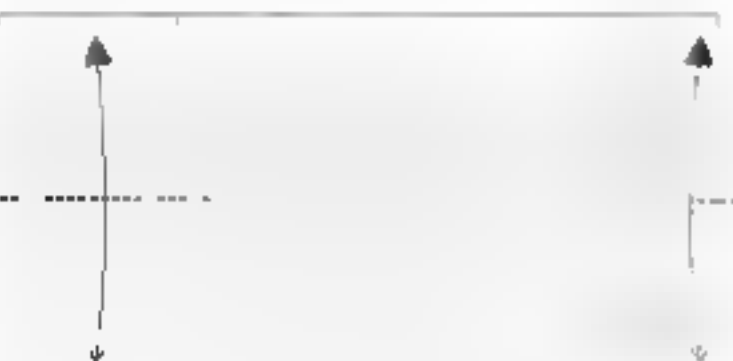
3



4



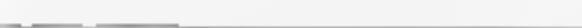
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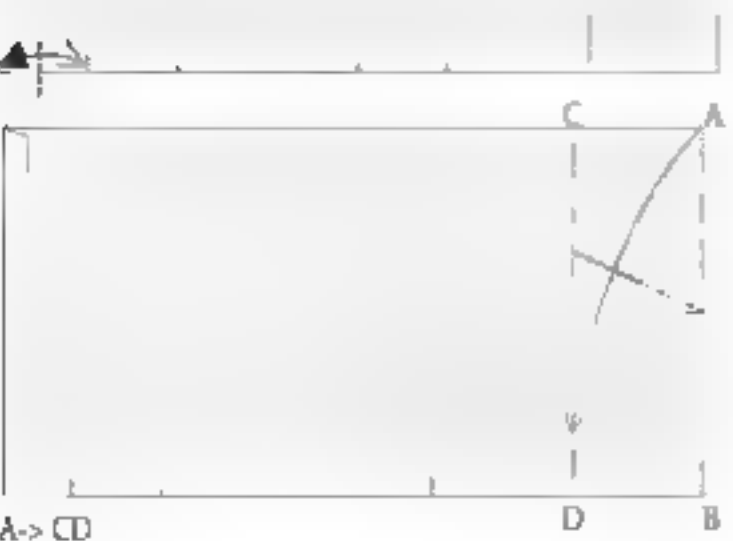
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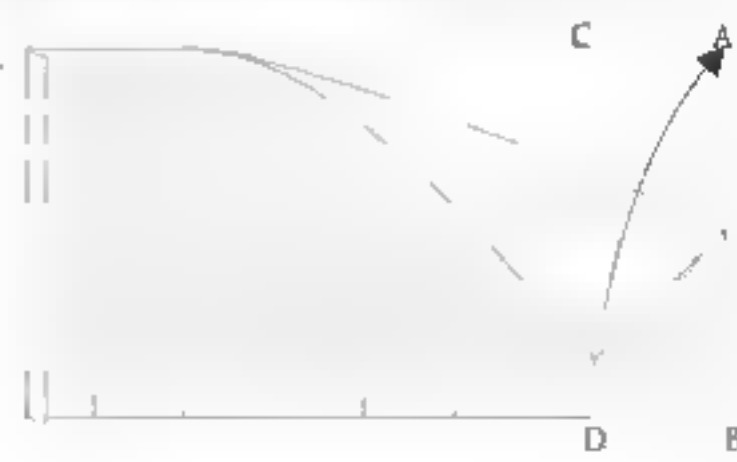
8



9



10



11



B  $\rightarrow$  CD

13



C A

12



D B

CA  $\parallel$  EG

C B

14

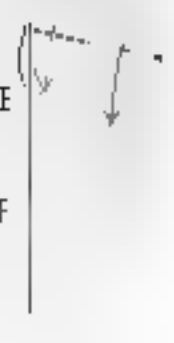


F G

D B

DB  $\parallel$  EG

C A



D B

C A

E G

F B

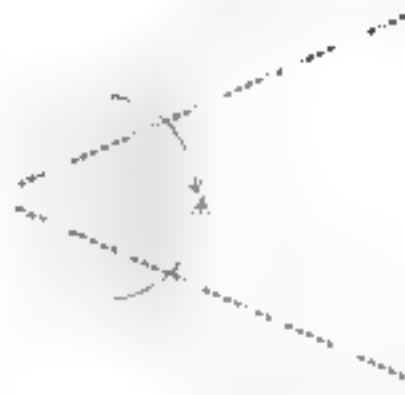
D B

Q  $\Rightarrow$

15



16



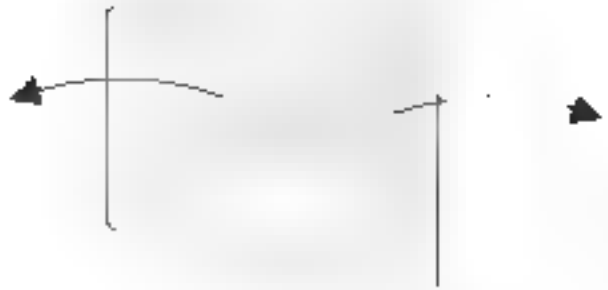
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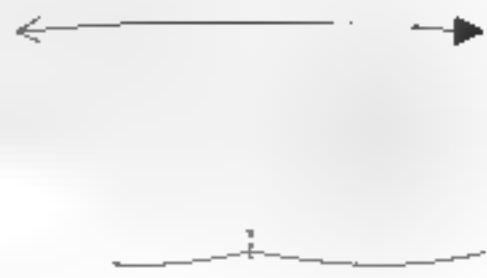
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19



20





21



22



23



24



25

26



27



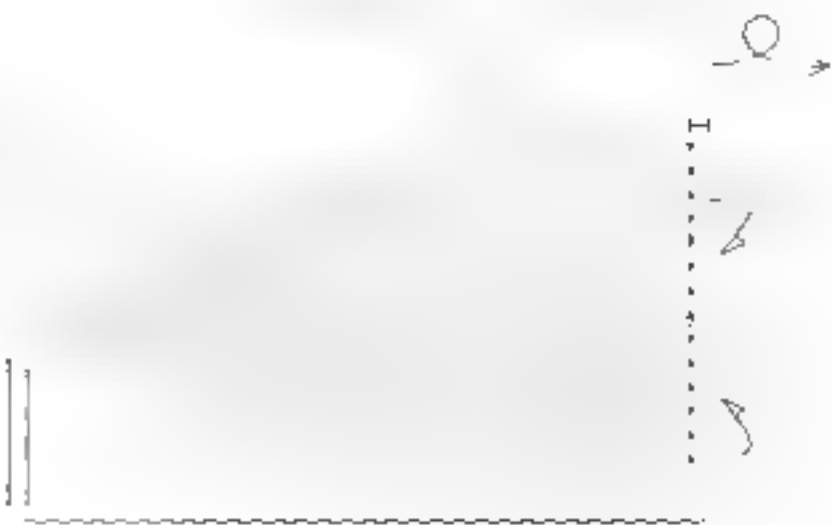
28



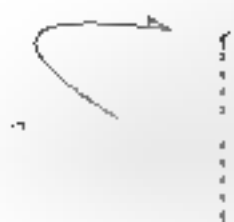
29



30



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32



33

Q

34



35

36



37



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43



44



45



# Fairy - J.C. Nolan (MD)

c 9/8/93

Complex difficulty level

Editor's Note A 6" piece of paper produces a 3" model with a 4 1/2" wingspan.

Can be folded from any type of paper but foil works best. Works very well in miniature.

Thank You to Yoshihisa Kimura who's own model inspired this work.

1 Start with a preliminary base

2 Petal fold the front and back flaps

3. Fold the flaps back down.

4 Fold one flap to the right.

5 Fold and unfold

6. This fold is similar to a sink but as you execute the fold swing the two inner flaps to the right

(This is a construction map of step 6)

7 Spread-squash the flap

8. Fold the flap back up.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '93



9. Fold the flaps upward



10. Fold the flaps down. Use the corner of the hidden area, which is indicated by the dotted line, as a guide.



11. Fold and unfold. Turn the model over



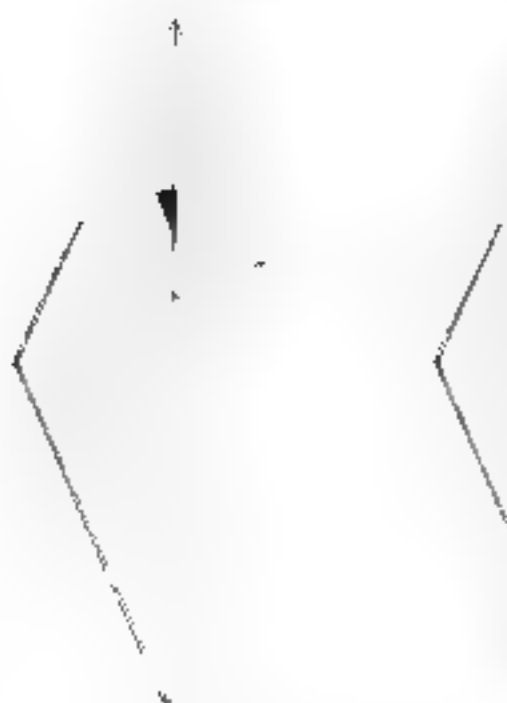
12. This step can be somewhat vague, but it is not difficult once you understand what is being done. Pinch the model together at point A and carefully reverse fold, keeping ridge AB tightly closed. This may be easier if you insert a finger inside the model where indicated by the arrow. See step 17 for an intermediary view of the fold.



13. Fold the flaps back up

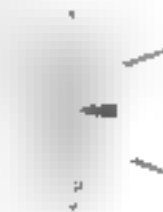


14. Reverse fold.



15. Reverse fold the flap again.

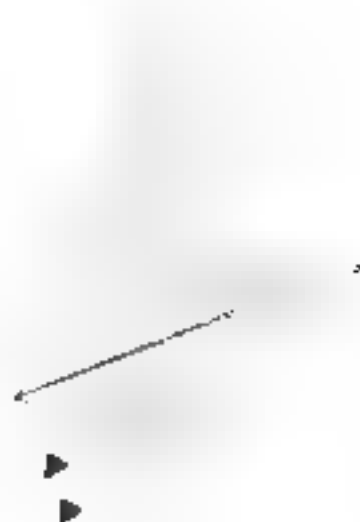
16. Open the top of the model and flatten out the wings.



17. This is a view from the top of the model. Using the existing creases as a guide, tuck the entire dark gray area underneath the wings. To accomplish this, the entire darkened region will need to be crushed into a compressed ridge, just under the edge of the wing, as shown in the second illustration. Close the wings again.



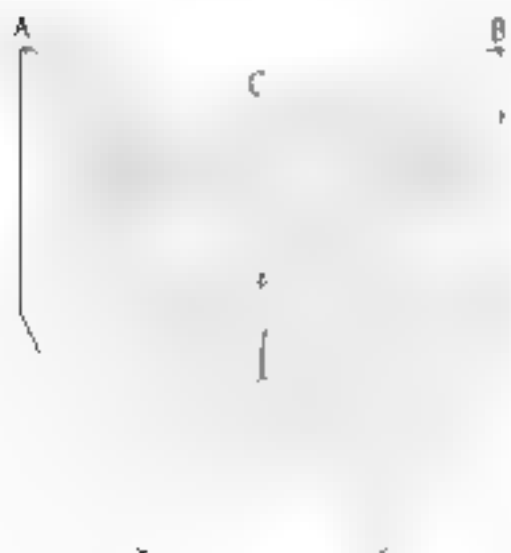
18. Valley fold the flaps in front and behind



19. Fold the flaps back down



20. Like this. The second view is from the front of the model. Grasp the edges of the paper where shown and gently open the paper. The model will become 3D



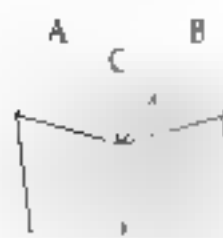
21. This is a 3D view of the opened model. Put the mountain fold creases into place by pushing the indicated points upward from underneath.



22. Push the two side flaps back into place, flat against their adjacent layers



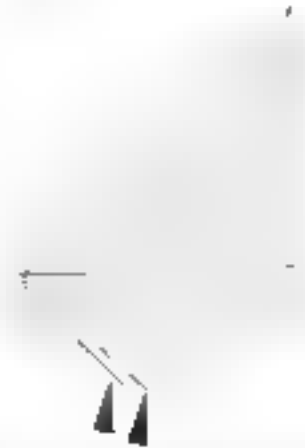
23. Do the same with the other side. As you do so, points A and B will swing naturally toward each other



24. Complete the construction by closing the model as indicated



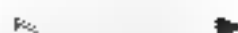
25. Fold and unfold. Repeat behind.



26. Sink, repeat behind. This fold is easier if you unfold the triangular flap substantially



27 Crease through all thicknesses



28 Like this, and unfold.



29 Crimp, bringing the outside layers to either side and the central layer through the middle. The extra ridge attached to the central layers can fall to either side



30 Mountain fold, if the paper is stiff enough to hold the crease, otherwise sink. Repeat behind.



31 Reverse fold the two flaps



32 Rabbit ear each of the arms.



33 Flatten out the wings again.



34 Grasp the paper firmly where indicated and gently pull the front of the wings partially apart.



35 Flatten out the paper that is sticking up in the areas indicated by the open arrows. Curl the front edge and rear of the wings upward.



36 Flatten the point and curl it downward.



37 This model has two options for the head. This stylized version is the first. If you like it, skip ahead to step 39. Otherwise, pull down the extra paper from both sides of the head.



38 Sculpt the head into final form



39 Crimp the legs upward.

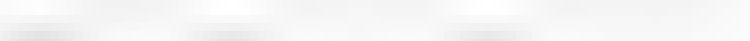


40 Completed model

# Lancha - Luis Bas Arrechea

Diagrammer's Note: The folding sequence for this model was simplified in re-diagramming, but the final result is completely identical to the creator's original design. Start with a 7x3 piece of paper. Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 5" model.

1



2



3



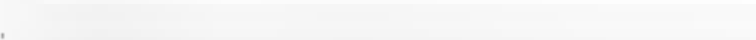
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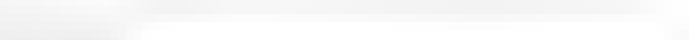
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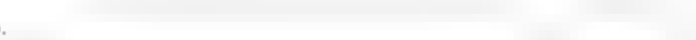
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7



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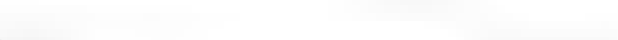
9



10



11



12





*At this point the model is 3D and will remain 3D for the rest of the folding sequence.*

13

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14

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15

\_\_\_\_\_

16

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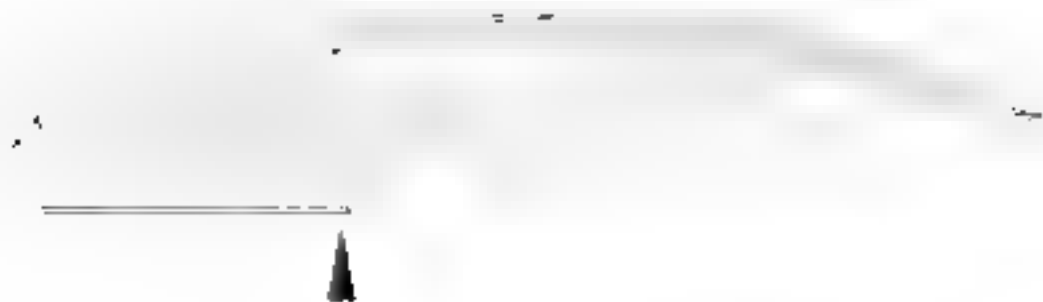
17

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18

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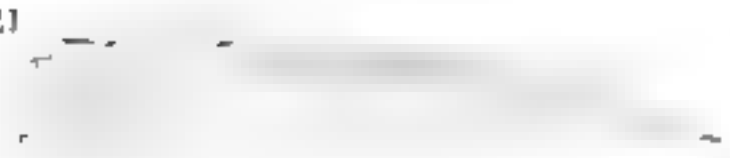
19



20



21



22



23



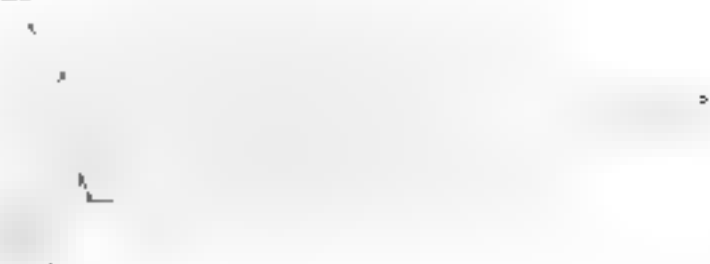
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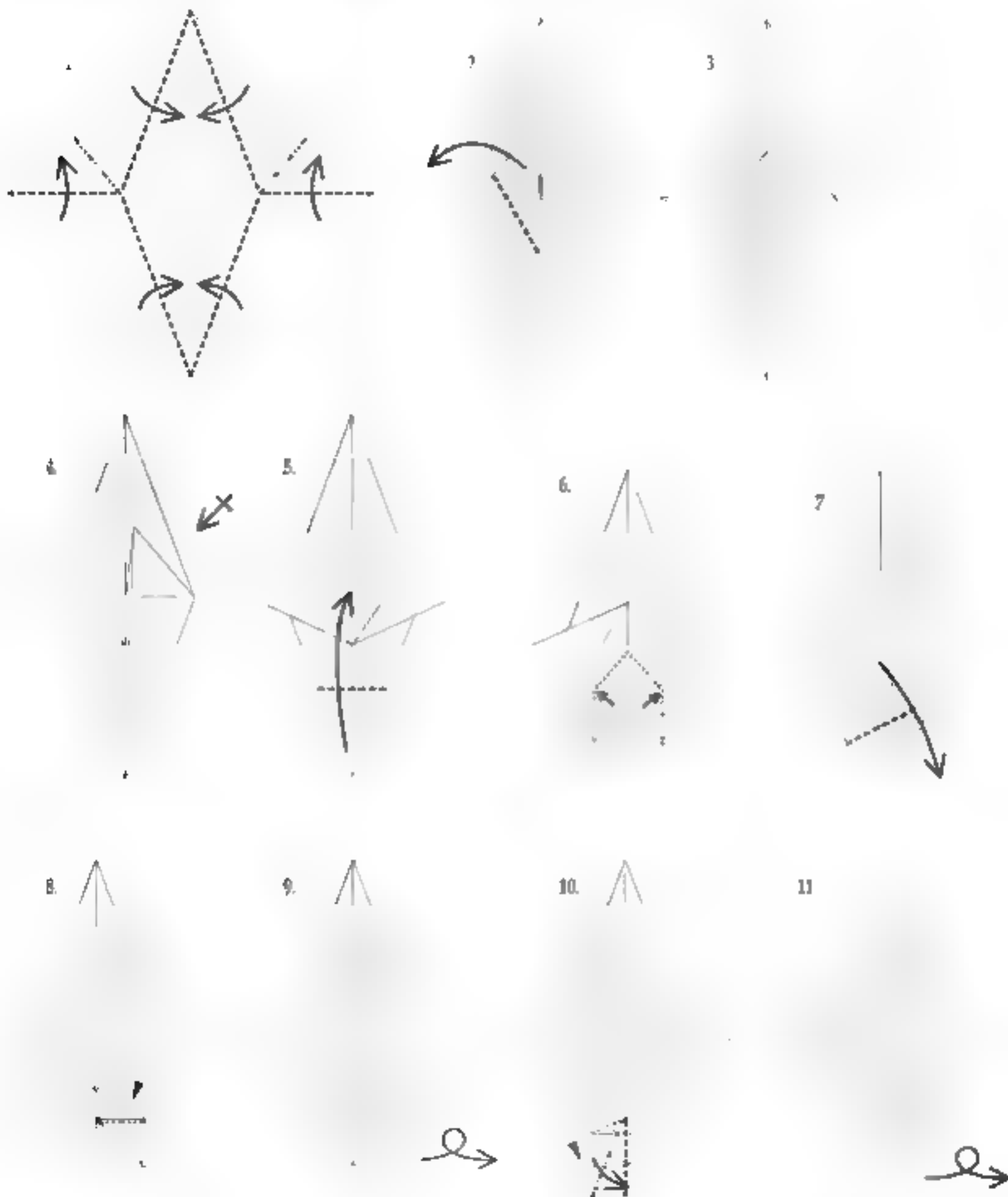


26



Manatee -  
Gabriel Willow

Intermediate to High Intermediate difficulty level  
A 10" piece of paper produces a 9" model.



12



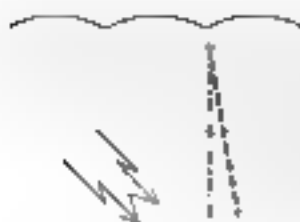
13



14



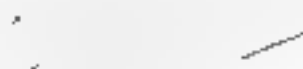
15



16



17



18



20

# Parking Meter - Jim Wennich

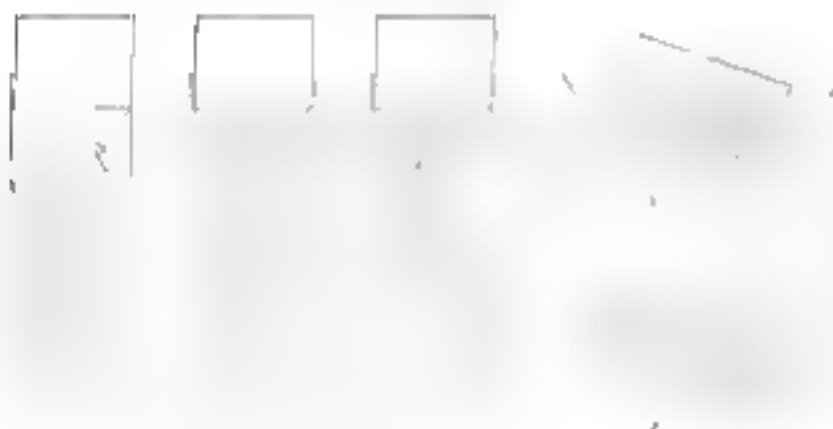
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '94

Start with an 8x1 piece of paper. A 1"x8" piece of paper produces a 3" model.

Low-Intermediate difficulty level.



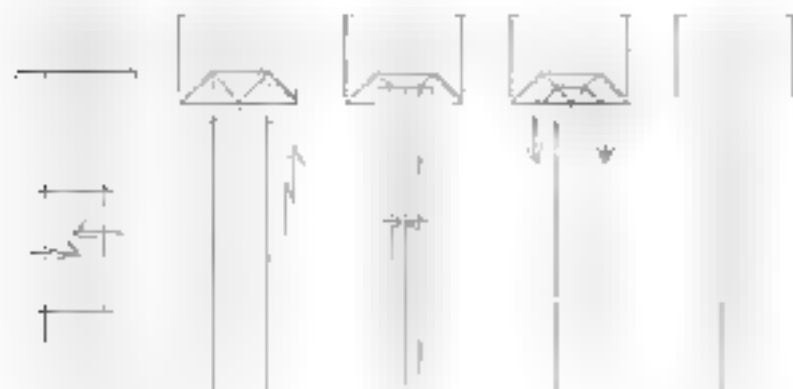
1. Start with a 1x8 rectangle. Fold the paper in half, quarters & eighths. Then fold the paper in half again.



2. Fold both layers of the upper fourth of the model toward you, then fold and unfold the flaps in half, creasing only the edge. Then, fold the flaps back upward, bringing the small crease up with the folded edge of the paper. Finally, fold only the top flap downward.



3. Fold the two side flaps inward, carefully noting the location of the crease lines. Then, execute an asymmetrical "crimp" fold as indicated. Finally, narrow the point as much as possible with two swivel folds.



4. Fold the assembly upward and turn the model over.



5. Thin the "pule" with two inward swivel folds. "Crimp" the pile as shown and thin the pile further with two additional swivel folds. Finally, fold the complex assembly downward.

6. Complete the model by folding the top edge downward, the sides inward and by folding the upper corners and bottom to the back.

# Turtle by Oded Streingold

intermediate

1. Start with a preliminary base.



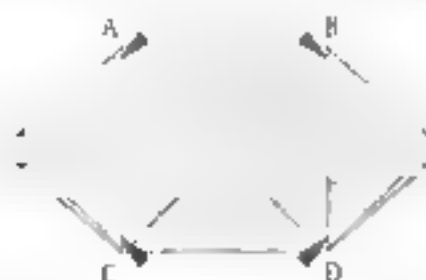
2. Fold the front and back flaps upward.



3. Fold the flap to the left incorporating a reverse fold. Repeat behind.



4. Fold the front and rear flaps inside.



5. Sink.



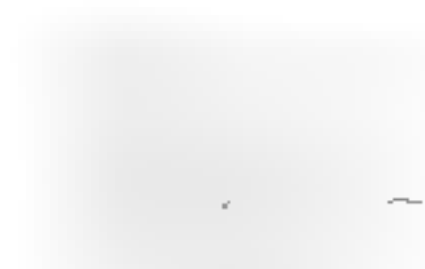
6. Insert fingers in center and flatten the model out.



7. Reverse fold the four partially hidden flaps.



8. Rabbit ear the four flaps.



9. Fold four corners behind.



10. Pinch the tail to make it thinner. Open out head to make it round.



11. Round out the body.



12. Completed model.



## Two Fold Angelfish

by J.C. Nolan



## A Butterfly for Alice Gray

by Michael LaFosse



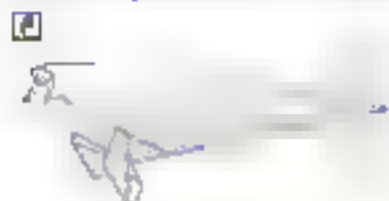
## Heron

by Gabriel Willow



## Kol

by Michael LaFosse



## Pureland Puppy

by J.C. Nolan



1995

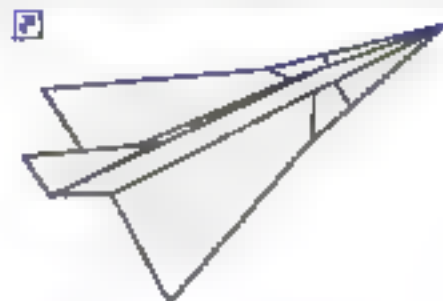
## Ankylosaurus

by Ronald Koh (Singapore)



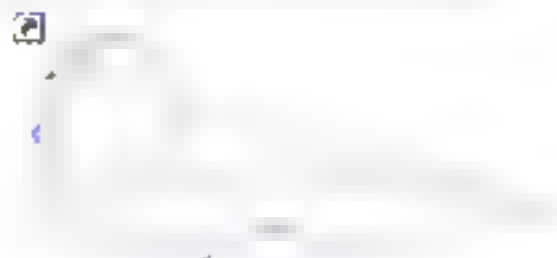
## F-102

by Michael LaFosse



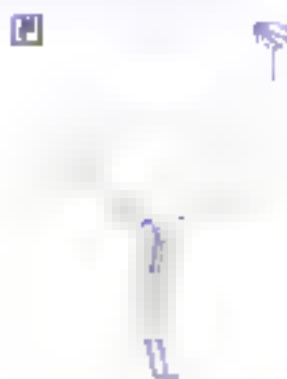
## Dove

by Michael LaFosse



## White Ibis (Eudocimus albus)

by Gabriel Willow (ME)



## Butterfly

by J.C. Nolan



## Octopus

by J.C. Nolan



## Happy Good Luck Bat

by Michael LaFosse



## Tut 'n Cleo'

by J.C. Nolan



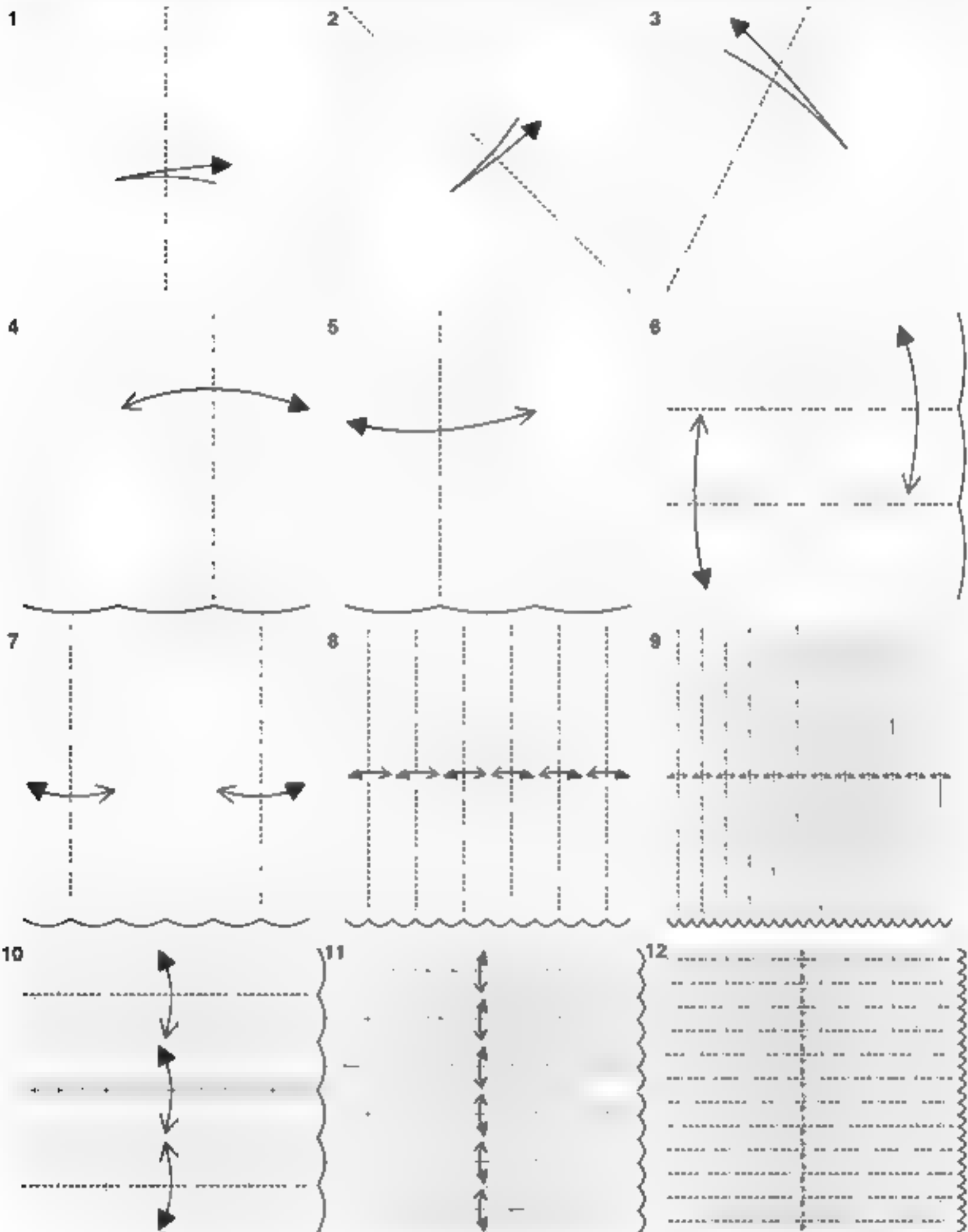
## Weasel

by Gabriel Willow



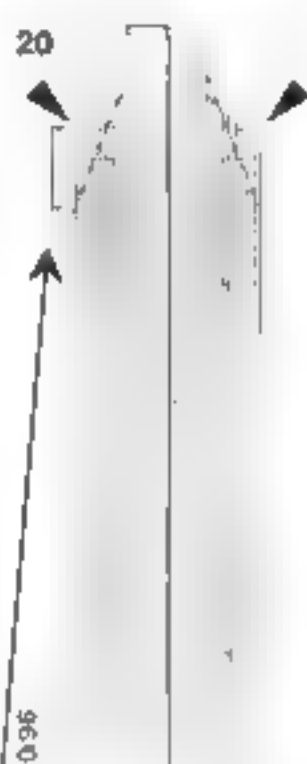
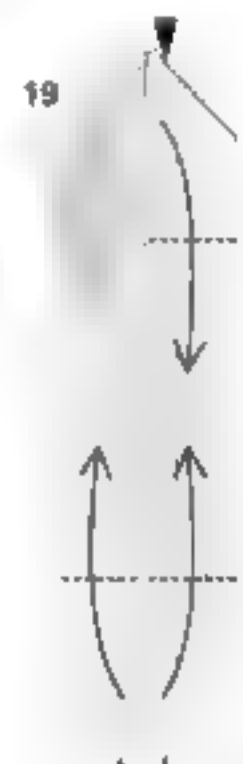
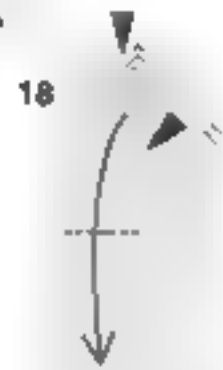
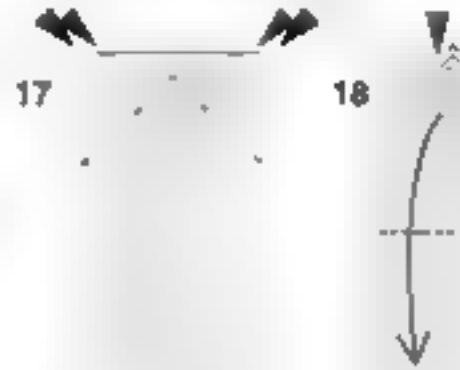
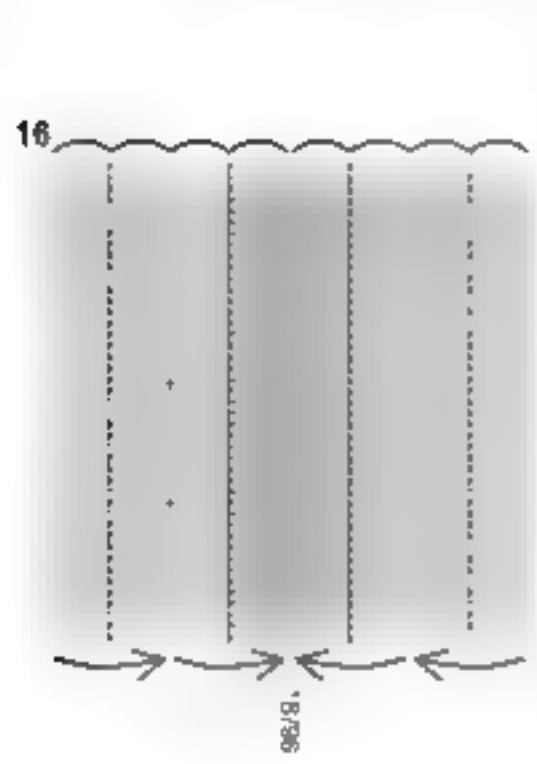
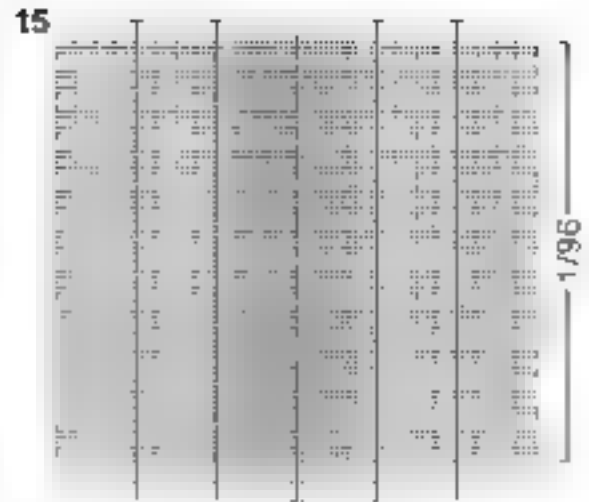
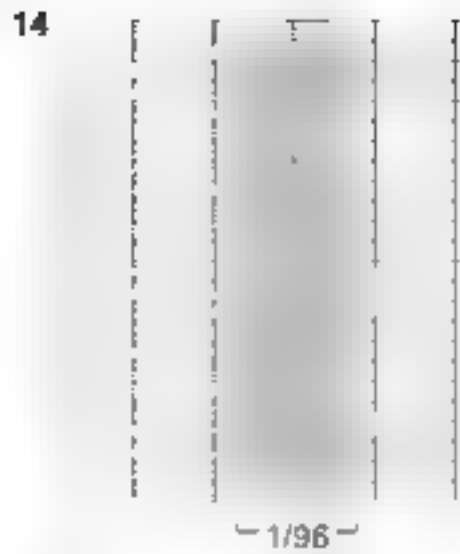
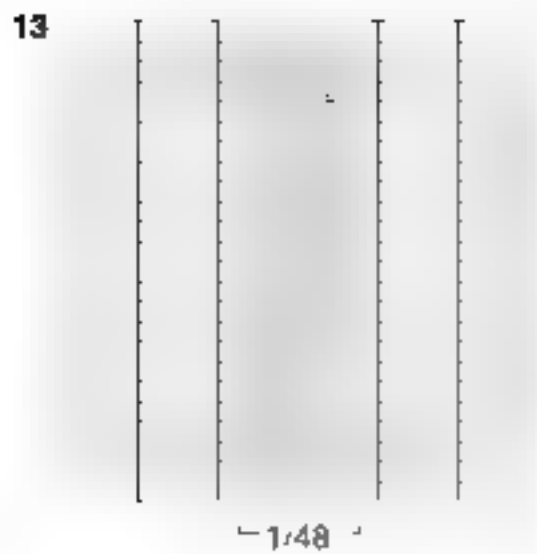
# Ankylosaurus by Ronald Koh (Singapore)

**Complex** This is a deceptively difficult model. watch the diagrams carefully! Fold from a large sheet (at least 20") of Japanese foil. The model can also be wet folded with good results. A 20" sheet of foil can be easily created by carefully taping four 10" sheets together. This doesn't "count" as taping because you are still working from a square.

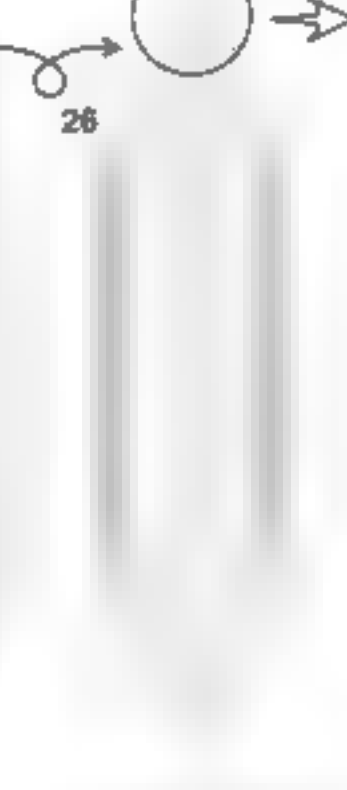
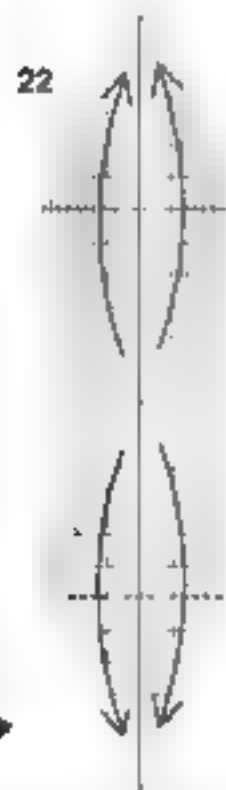


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Mar '95





These dimensions are extremely important, 6 & 22 blocks each a block for other side or front and back.

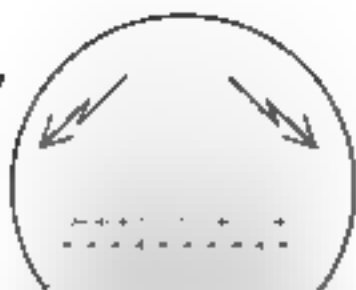


Crump 1/96 causes a spread/squash. Use the underlying layers or show where to fold.

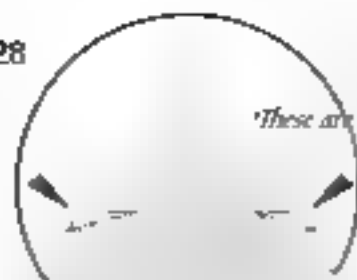
Crease 1/92 through two outer 1/96ths.

22/96

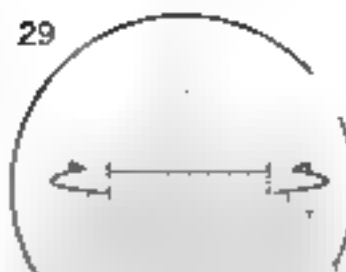
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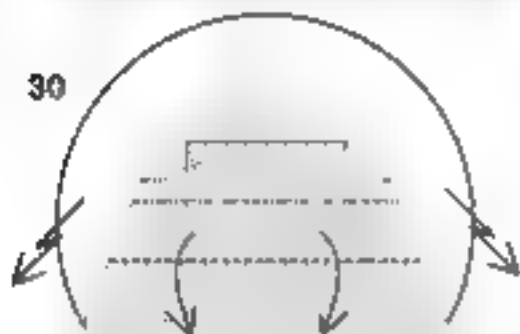
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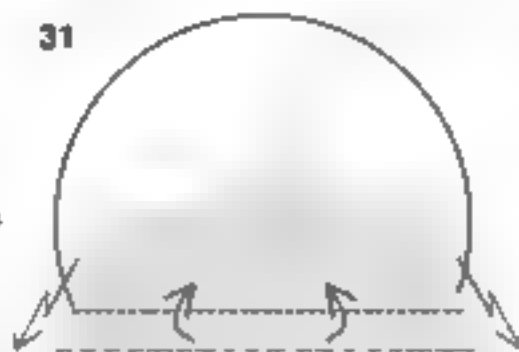
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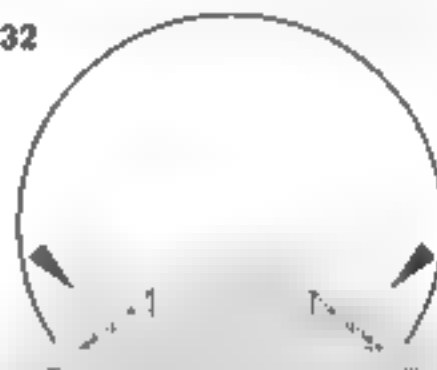
30



31



32

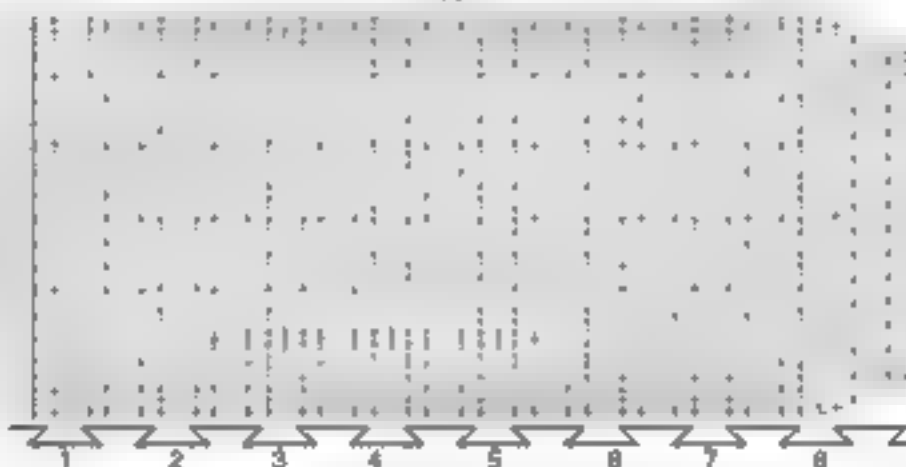
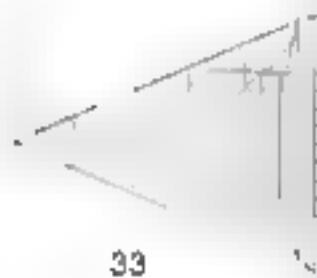


22/96

44/96

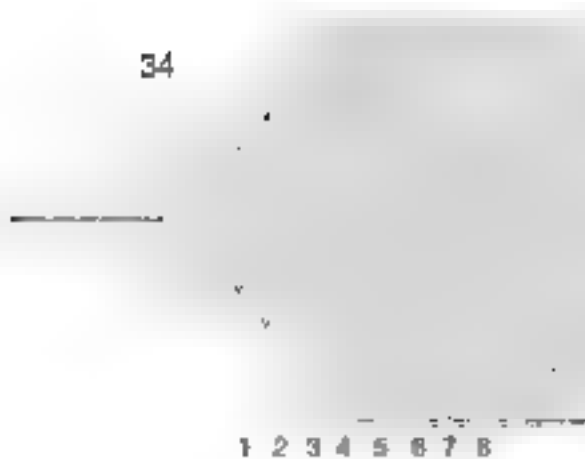
30/96

33

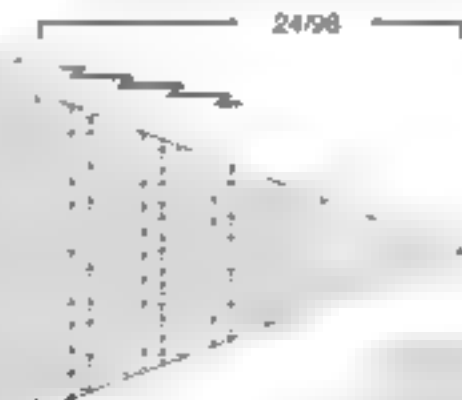


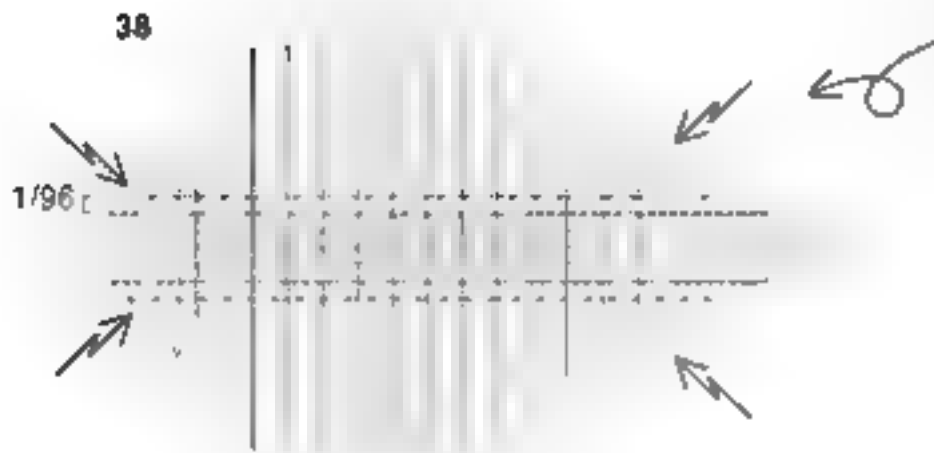
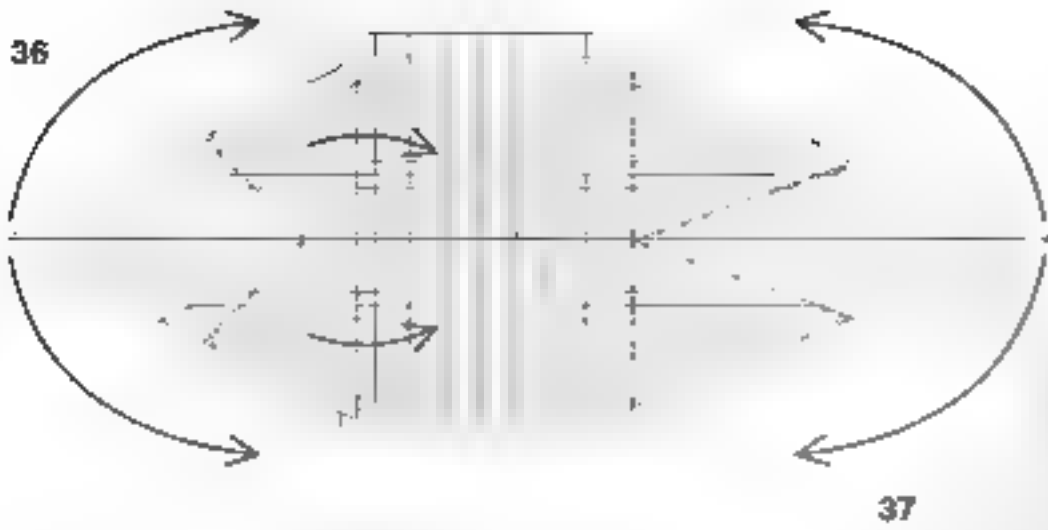
When all everything has been done right, the legs will not get caught up or get in the way of the crimping.

34

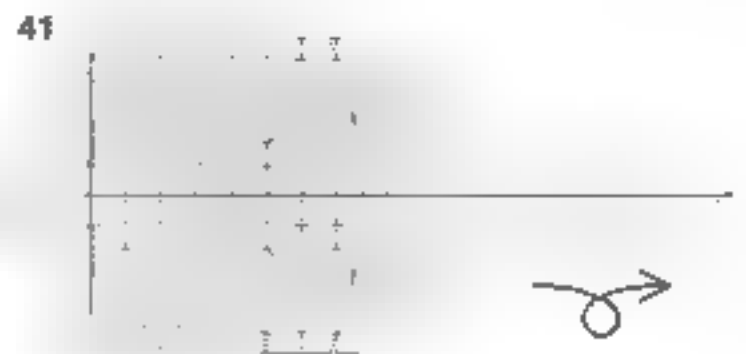
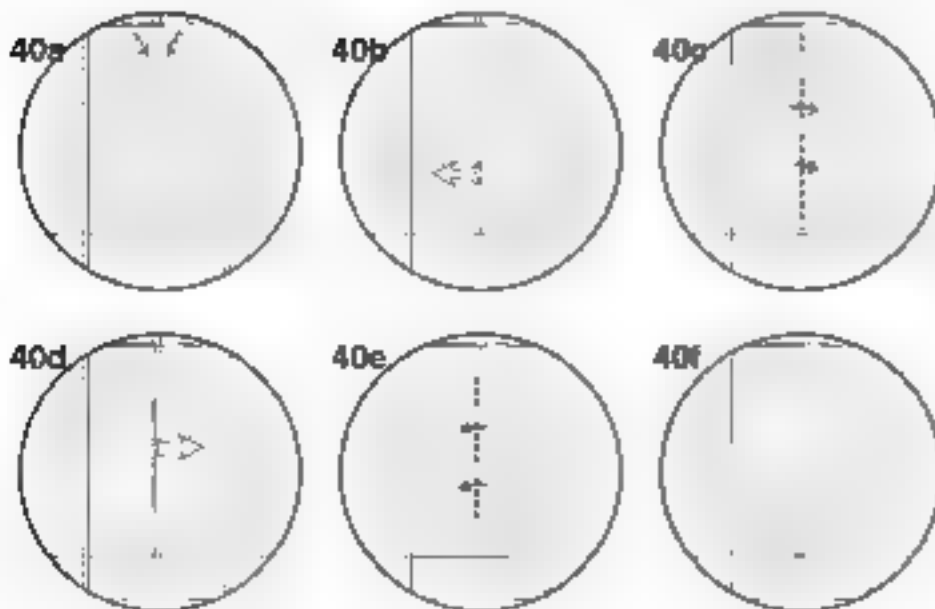
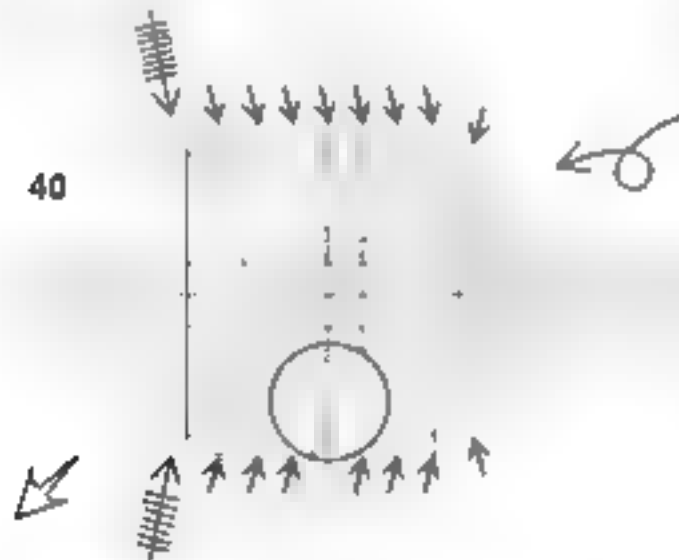


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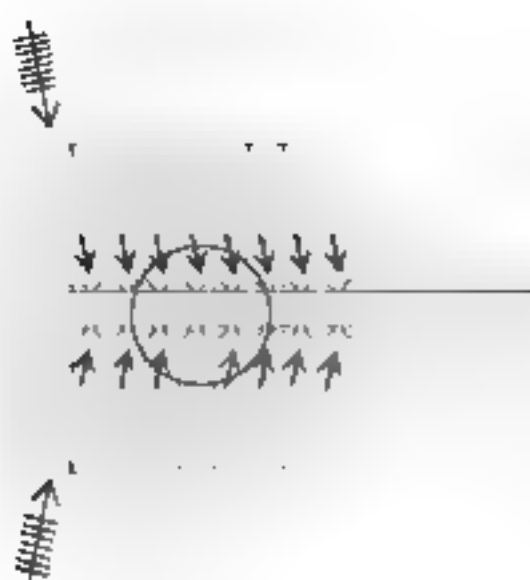




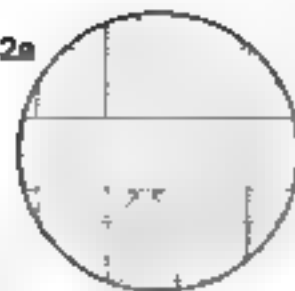
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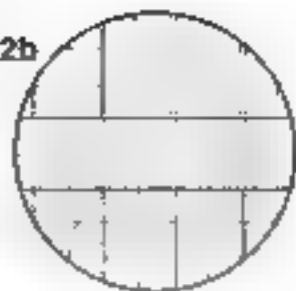
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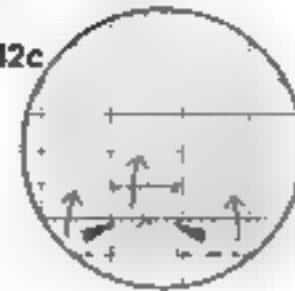
42a



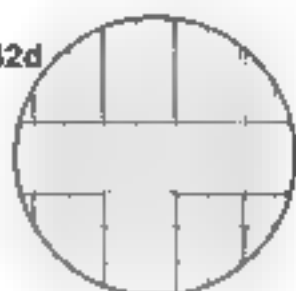
42b



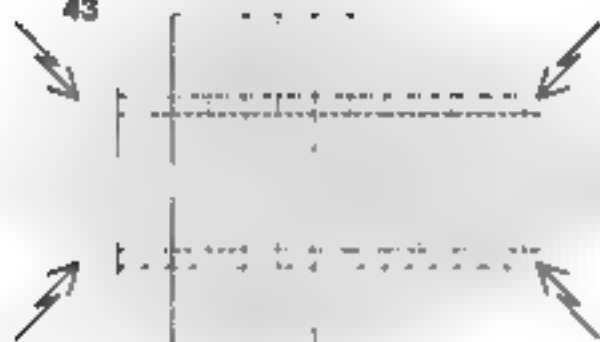
42c



42d



43



44



Carefully crimp only the top separated layers of paper. Keep legs as out of the way and unnumbered as possible. The model will be thinner that way. Do not crimp the head. make adjustments as necessary.

Repeat steps 40a through 40f seven times on each side of the new crimp.

This is easier than it looks. Do the crimp first, & then petiofold. Be careful that the point at the bottom on the other side stay sharp and do not move.

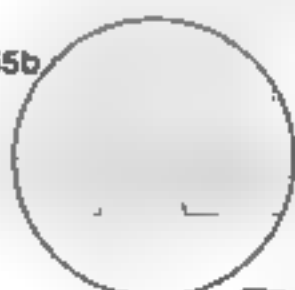
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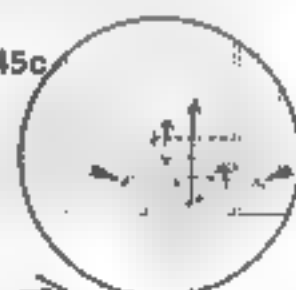
45a



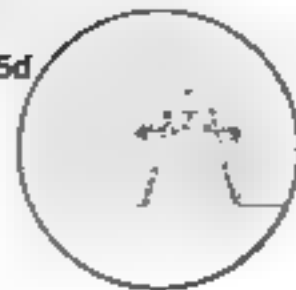
45b



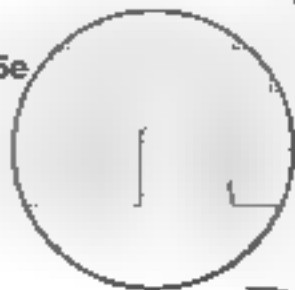
45c



45d



45e



45f



46



47



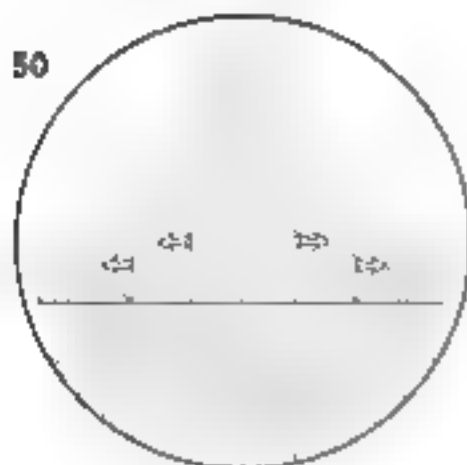
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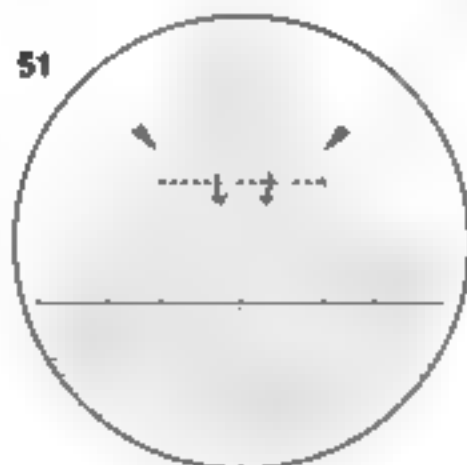
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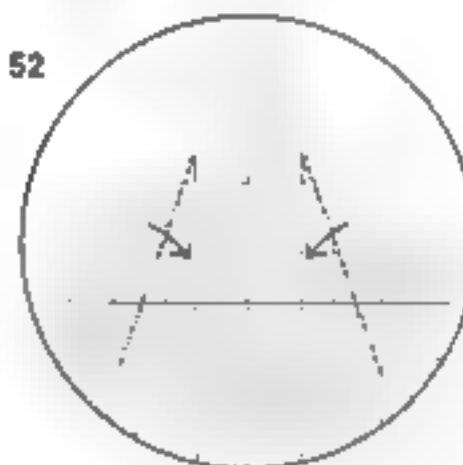
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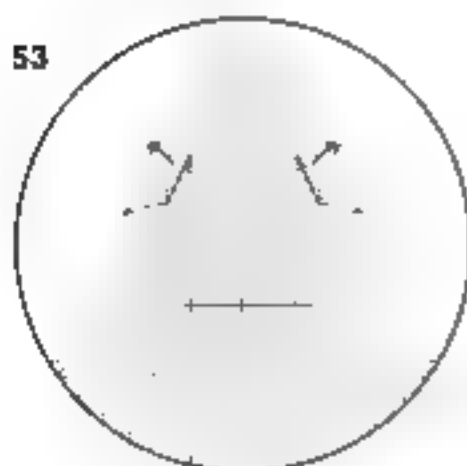
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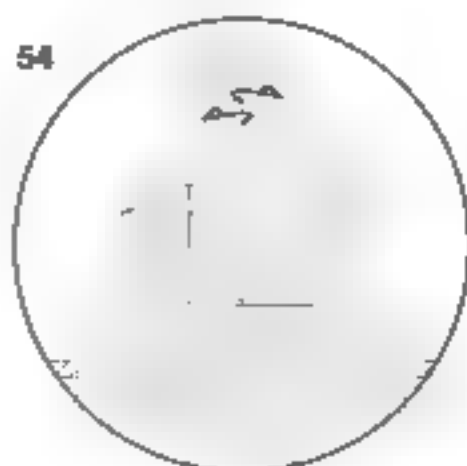
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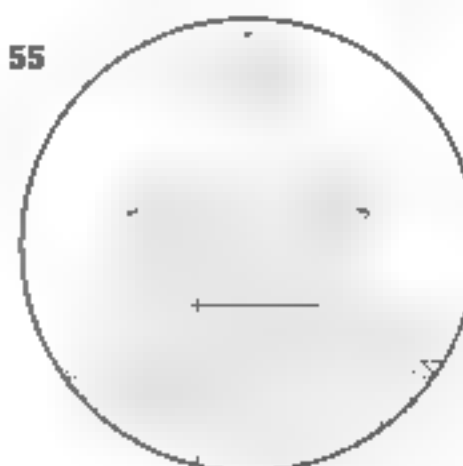
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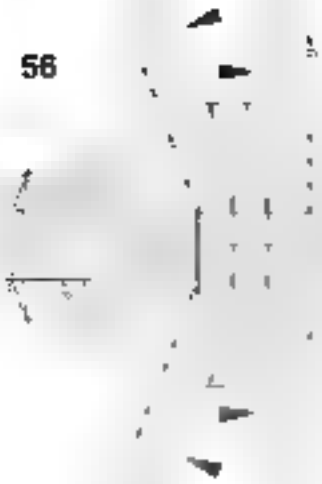
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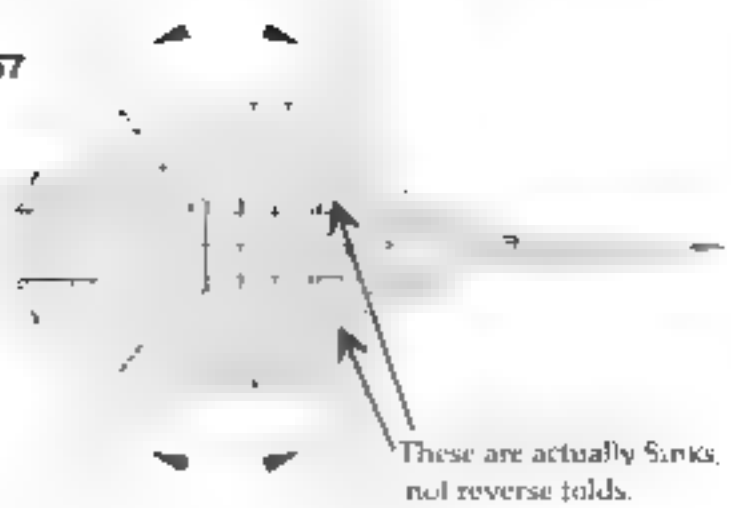
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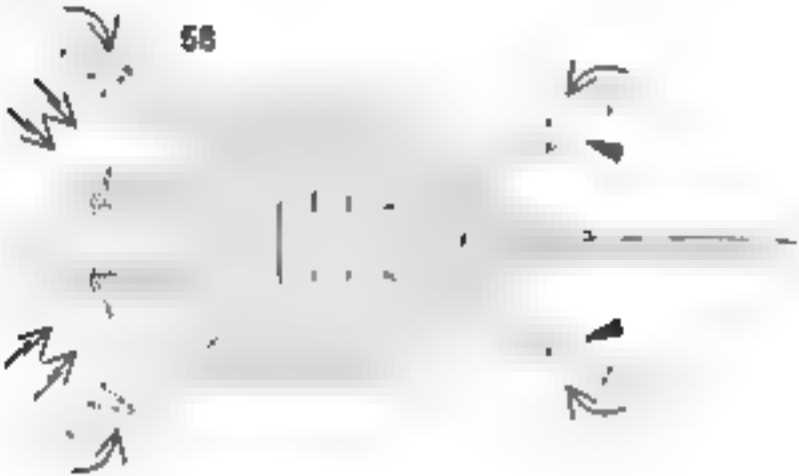
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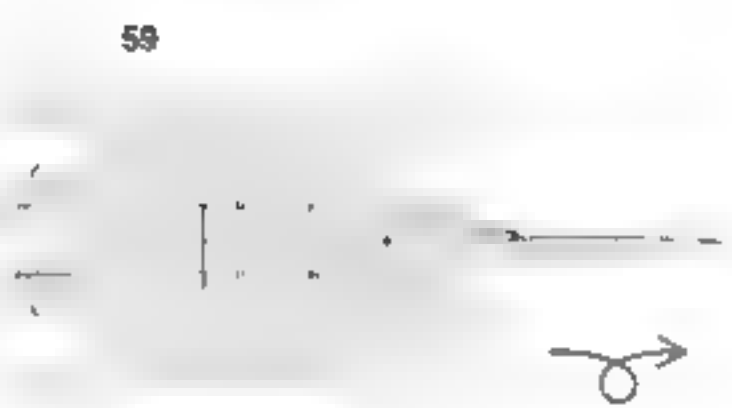
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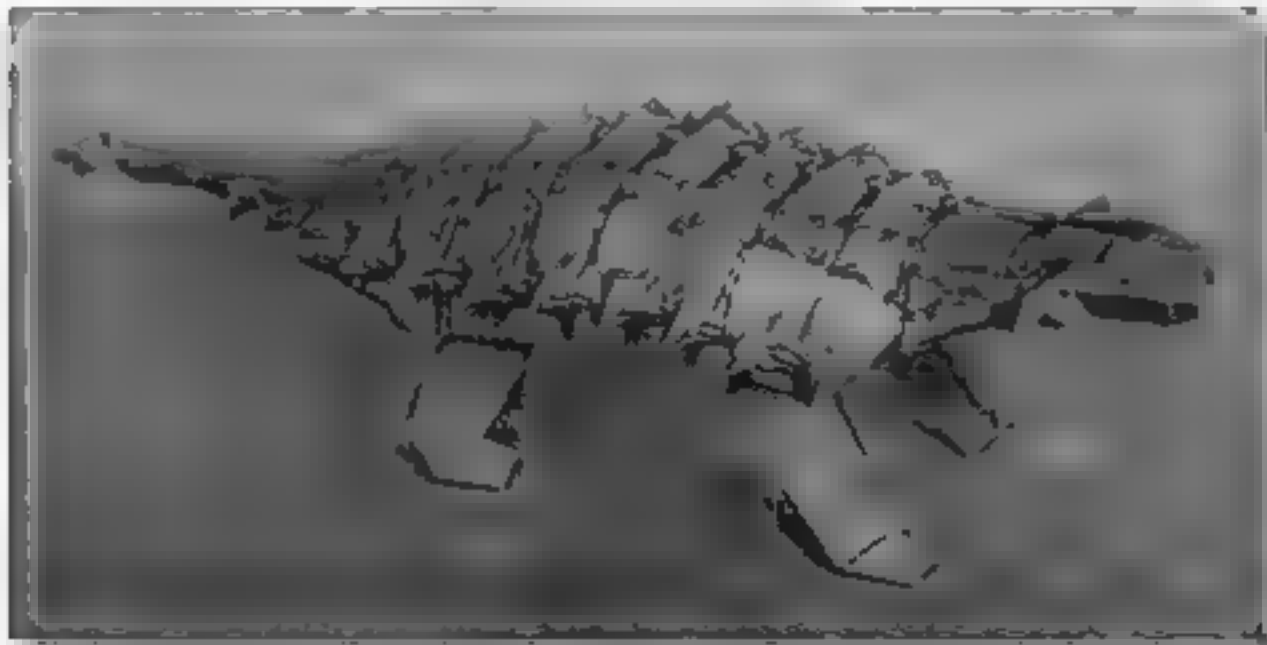
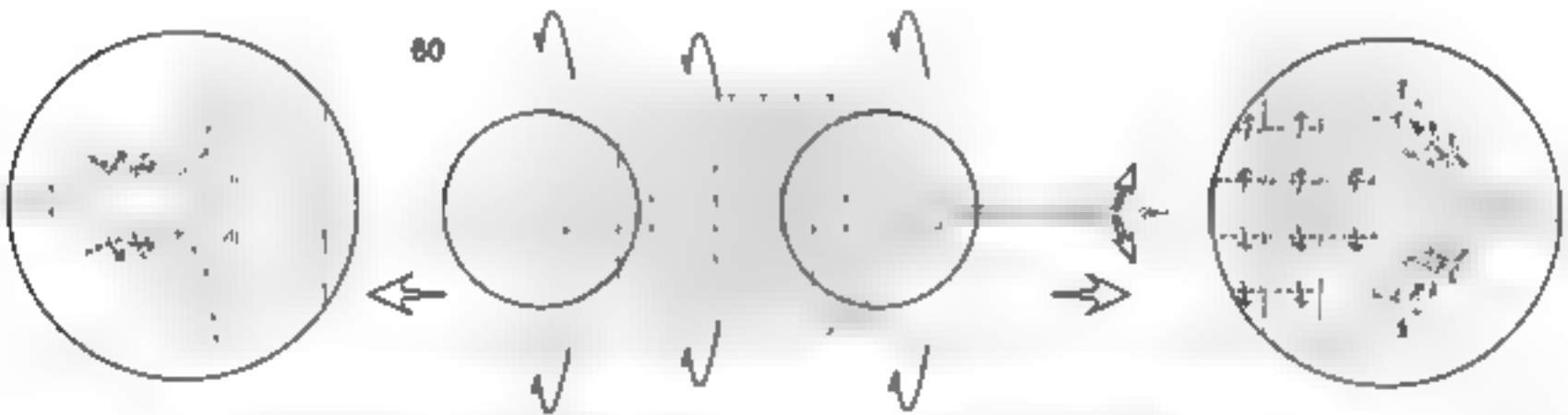
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59



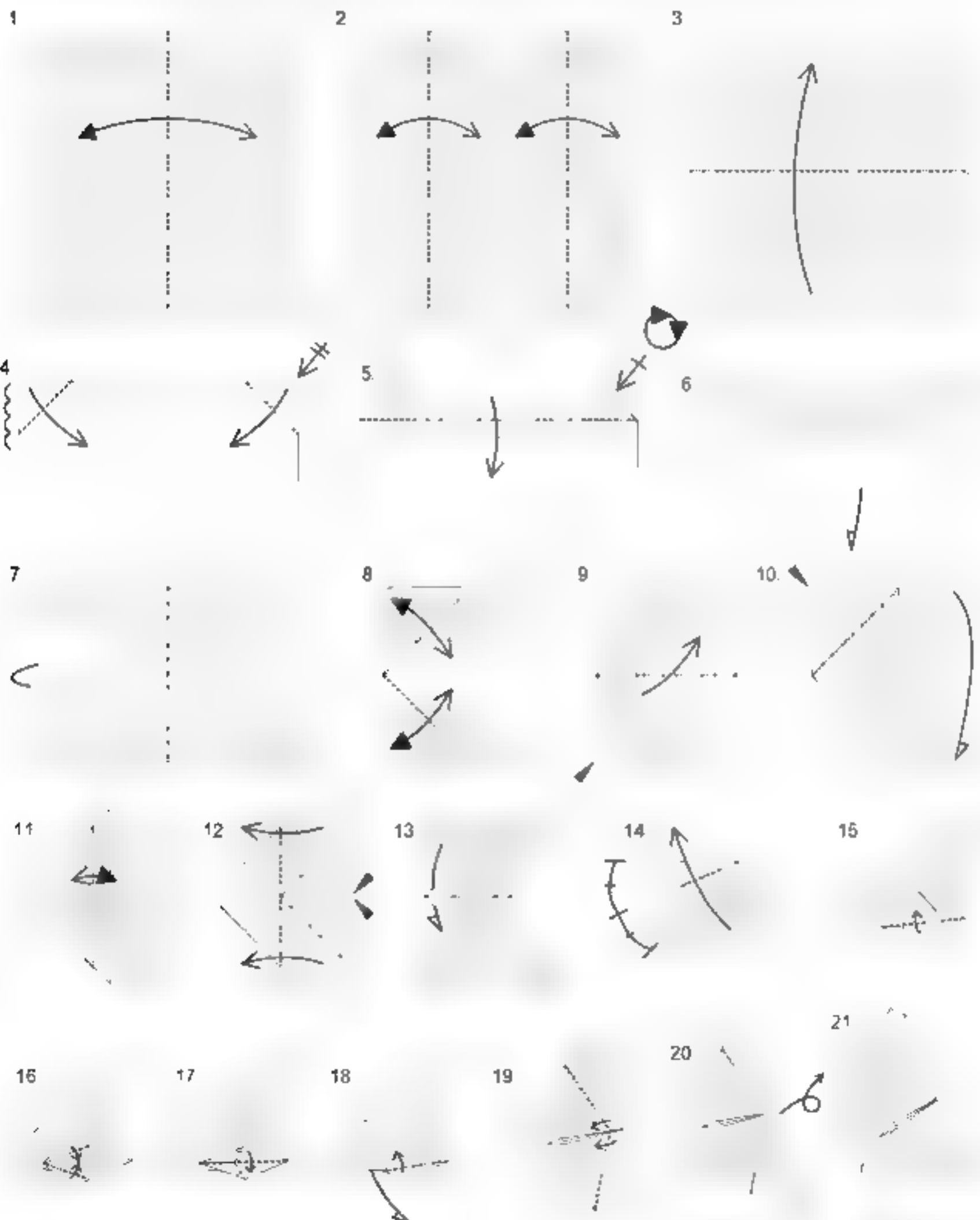
80



# A Butterfly for Alice Gray by Michael LaFosse

© '92

Intermediate Fold from a small sheet of duo paper Try varying the proportions in steps 4 & 11 to create variations. A 5" square produces a 3 1/2" model.

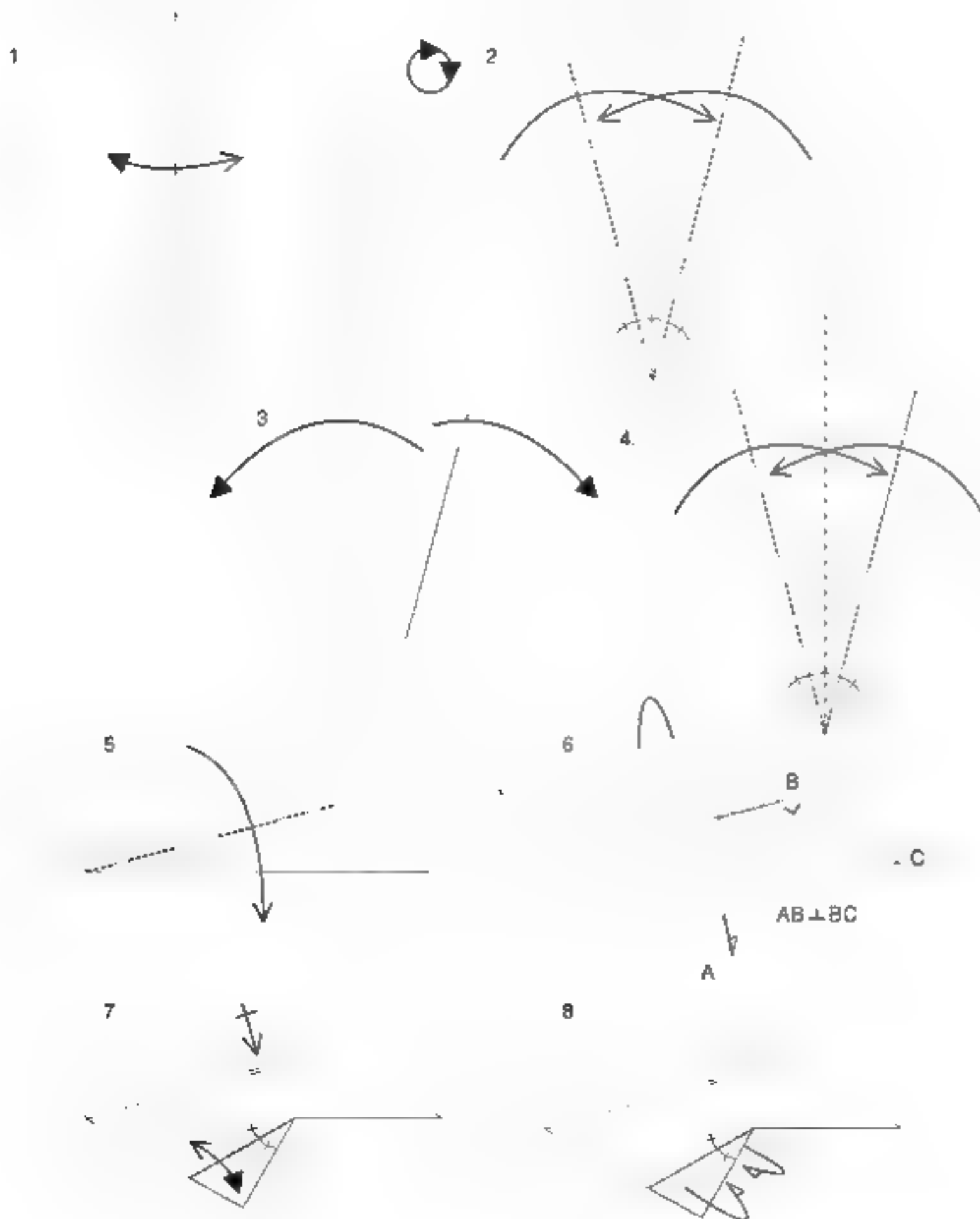


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan Sept. '94

# Dove by Michael LaFosse

Intermediate

Fold from a white square of paper. If colored paper is used start with the colored side down for a predominantly white model. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 10" in length.





9



10.



11



12



13



14



15



16.



17

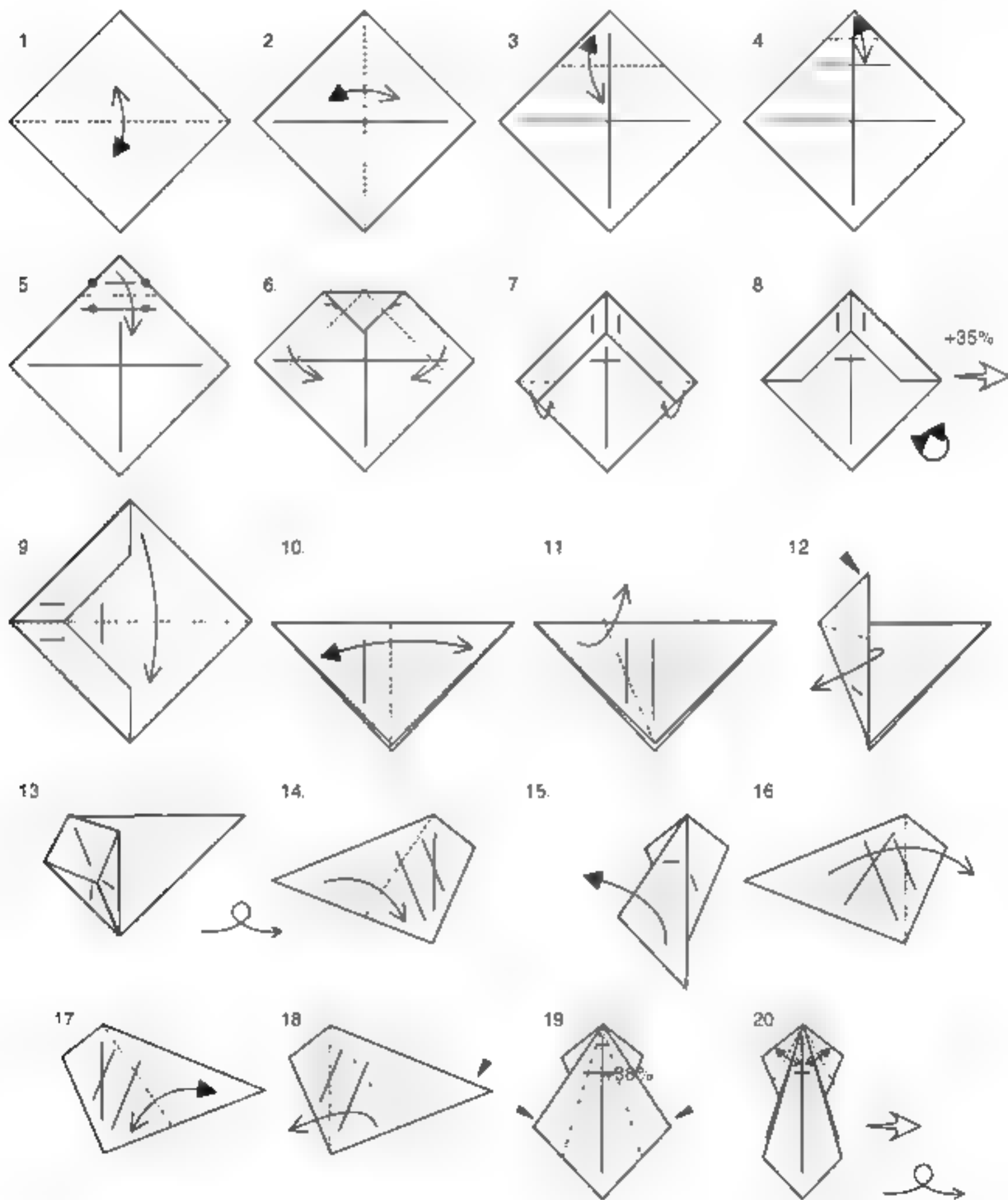


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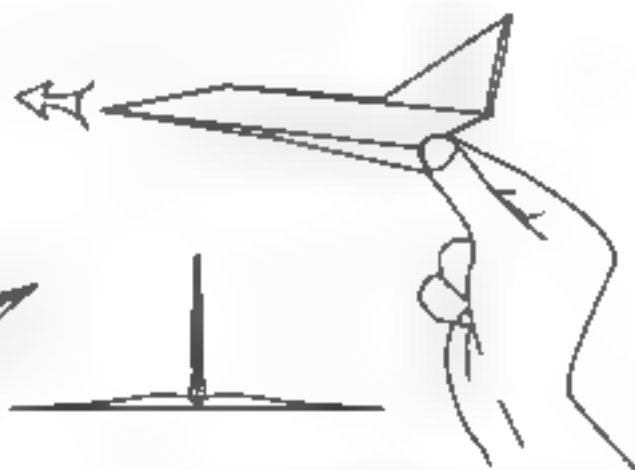
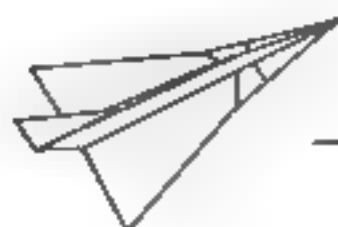
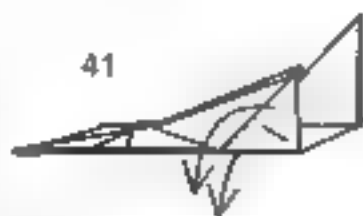
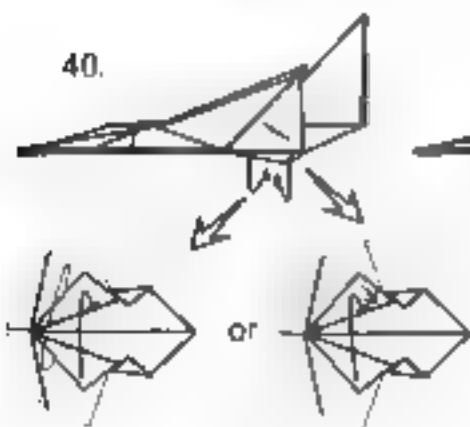
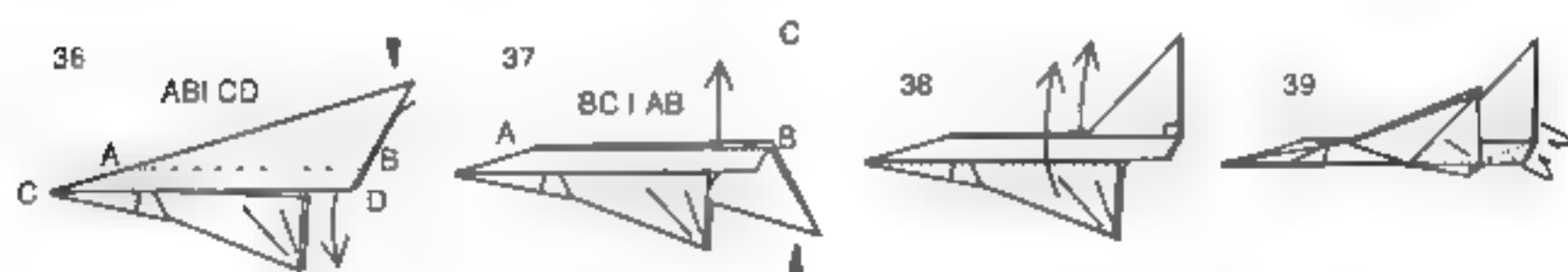
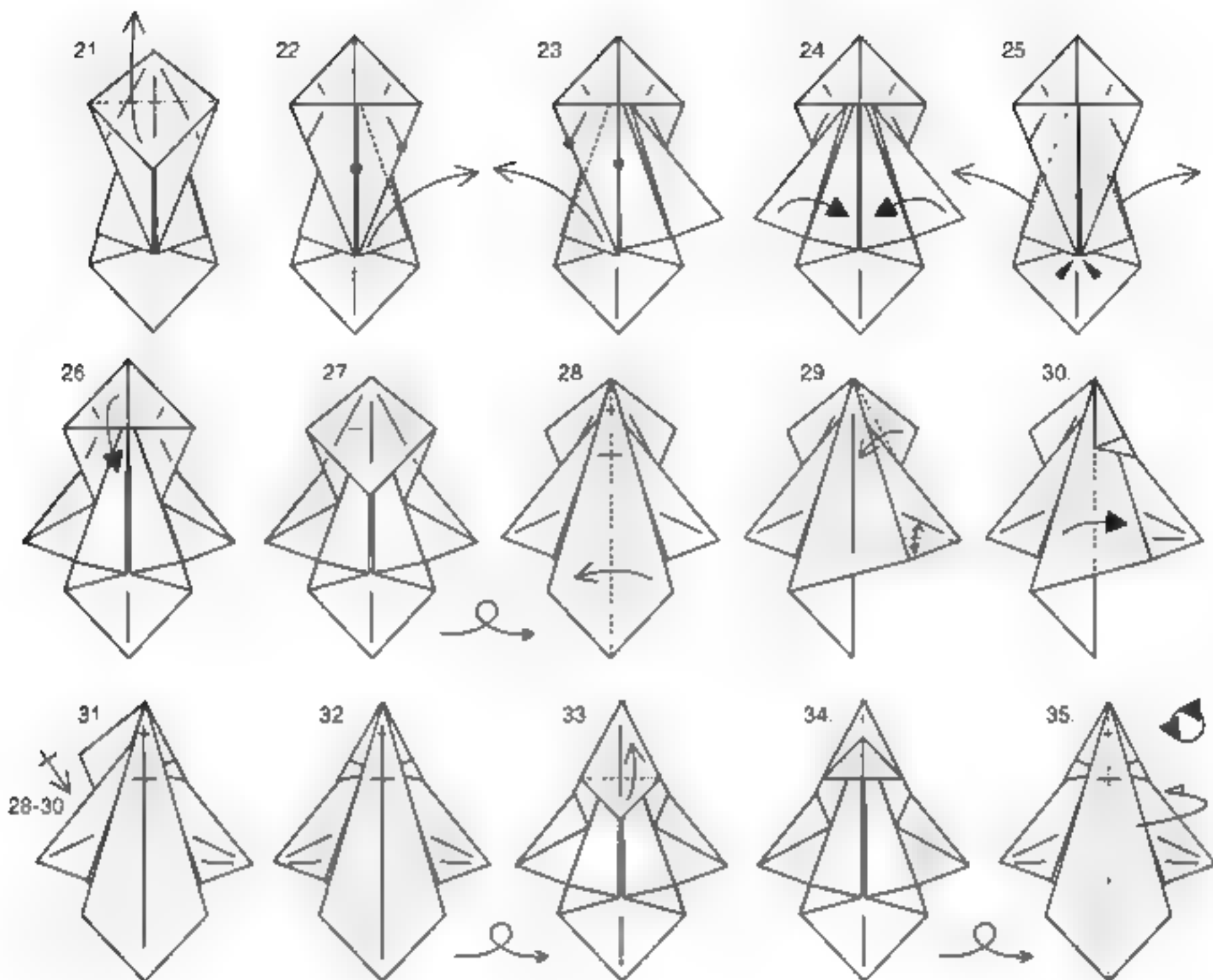


## **F-102** *by Michael LaFosse*

**Hi- intermediate** Start with a square of paper colored side down. A 10" piece of paper produces a 4" model



Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan Oct. '94

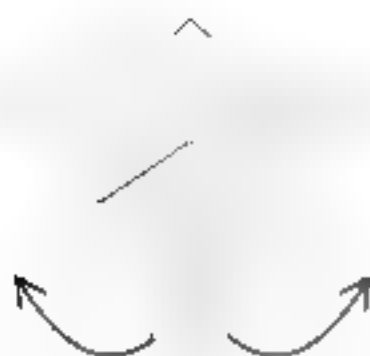


# Heron by Gabriel Willow (ME)

© ??

Complex

Fold from a colored bird base. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 6" high.



1 Reverse fold both flaps above the horizontal so that the points rest as shown.



2 Sink triangularly using the hidden landmarks. This will leave two small flaps sticking out.



3 Reverse fold the two flaps **DO NOT** repeat behind



4 Fold in half & rotate 90 degrees



5 Turn the legs by folding them inside



6 Reverse fold the two flaps.



7 Reverse fold. Note location of landmarks.



8 Double rabbit ear back up



9 Open the model out, but do not crease

10 Crease the top fourth



11 Close-up view. Carefully open the two layers on each side.



12 Wrap only the outer layer behind on the 1/4th mark made in step 10.



13 Fold the inner layers back in. Flatten out the outer layers



14 Close the flap back up

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Feb. '95



15. Move the head into position with a crimp

16

16. Thin the comb by tucking the flaps inside



17. Pinch and curl the comb into its final shape

18

18. Thin the neck. Note that the folds curve



19. Continue to shape the neck and body



20. Thin both legs by folding the flaps to the inside of each leg.



21. Crimp, using the hidden landmark to form the tail.

22

22. Shape the tail and body further



23. Thin the legs by pinching in front and behind.



24. Move the legs into final position.

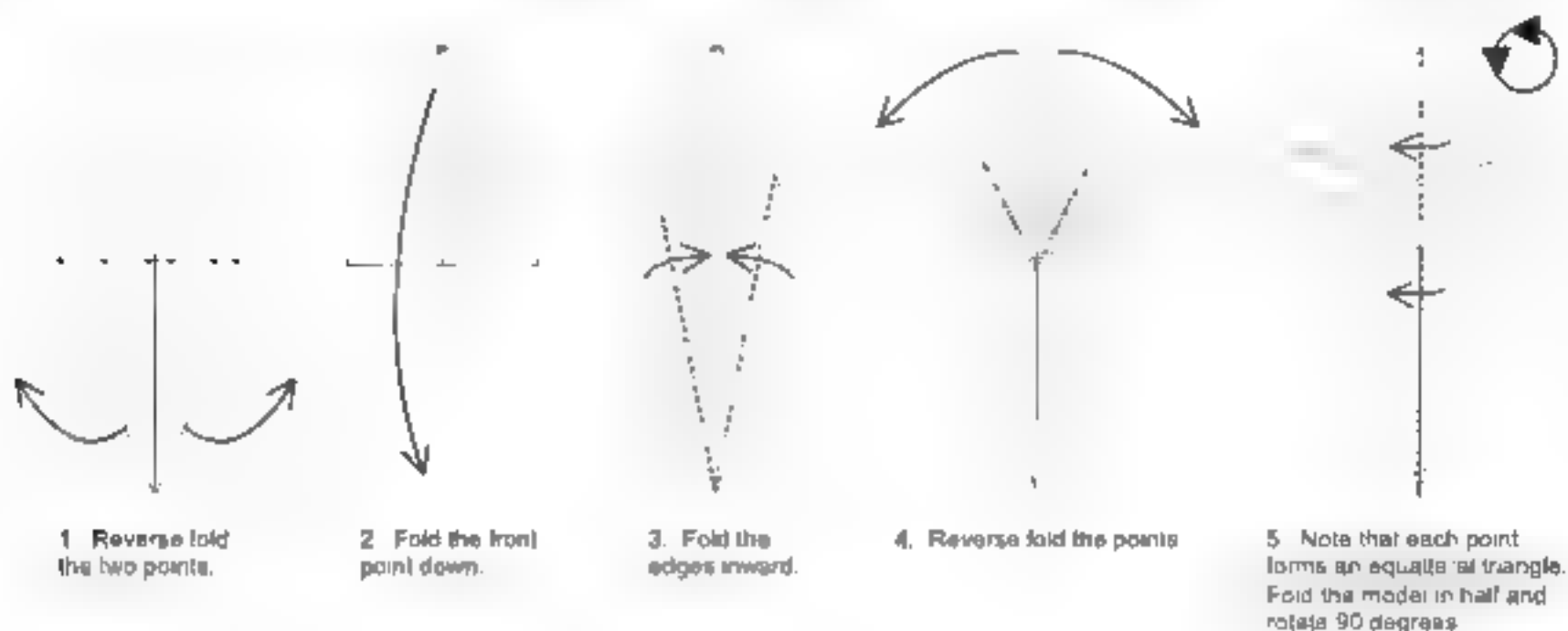


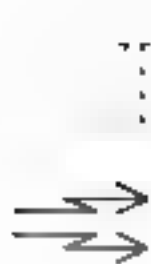
25. Completed Heron

# White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) by Gabriel Willow (ME)

© '??

High-intermediate Start with a white bird base folded from red paper. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 5" in length.





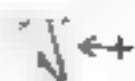
15 Crease the tail



16 Fold inside



17 Reverse fold.



18. Fold both flaps inside.



19 Shape the legs.



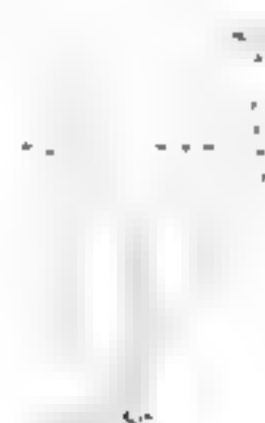
20 Crimp the neck while thinning



21 Shape the bottom & crimp again



22 Fold the flaps inside



23. Soften into final shape.



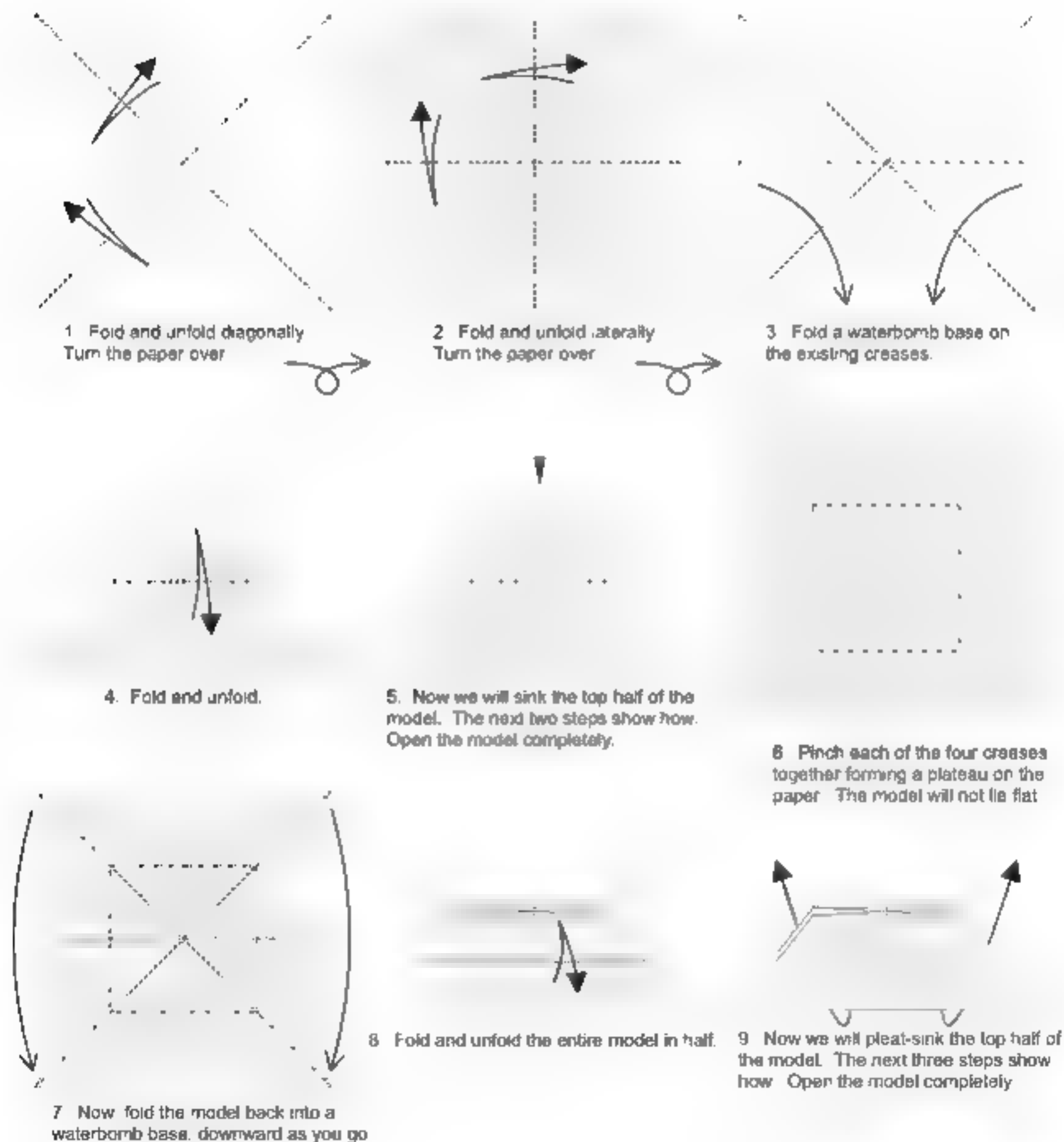
24 Completed model.

# Butterfly (Sinking Exercise) by J.C. Nolan (MD)

©'93

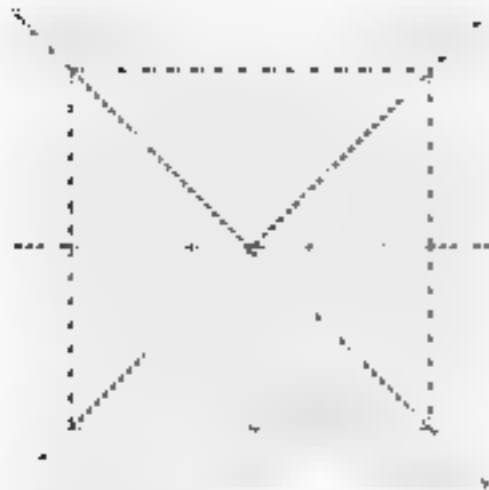
Intermediate

This model and its sister model "Andrea's Rose" were created as sinking exercises. Sinking is not as difficult as it seems, and after learning the proper technique it becomes quite easy with practice. This model concentrates on the "pleat sink" type in which a piece of paper is unfolded completely and refolded like a fan. The model can be folded from any type of paper, though foil backed papers are more difficult to work with.



Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan





10 Pinch the outermost creases (indicated by the thicker lines) into shape, just like in step 8. Then, incorporate the rest of the creases, folding the model back into a waterbomb base.



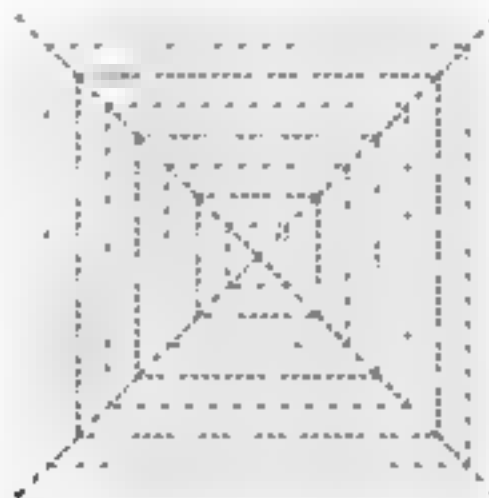
11 Next, sink the white area upward using the same approach used in the previous steps. Open the model partly, pinch the new creases into place, and fold the model back up.



12 Sink the last area. This will complete the pleat sink.



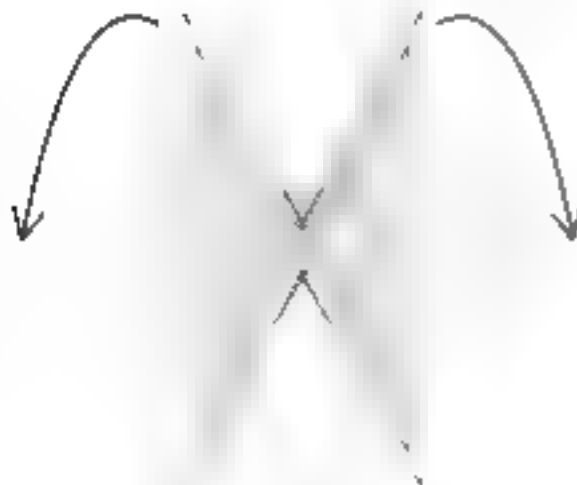
13 Pleat sink the next level. As before, fold the model in half very accurately and then unfold the paper completely.



14. Fold the paper back up as in the previous steps but with twice as many folds. Start with the outside square and work inward, one level at a time.



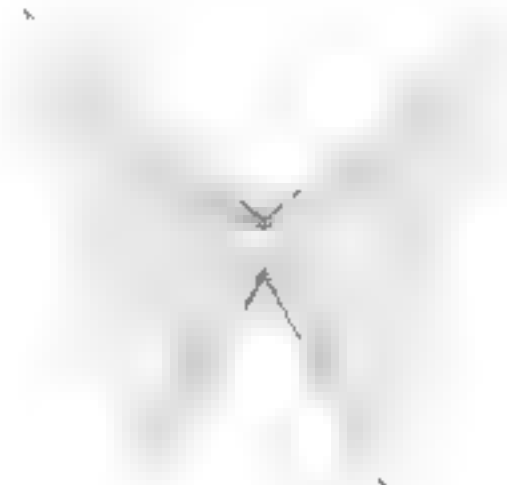
15. Pleat sink the final level.



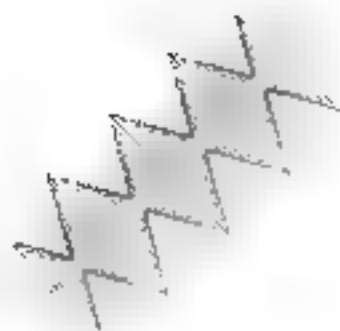
16 This is a simplified view. To complete the model, pinch the paper closed just under the horizontal center. The top flaps will flip down and to the sides automatically.



17 This is another simplified view. Allow model to open up.



18 Completed model



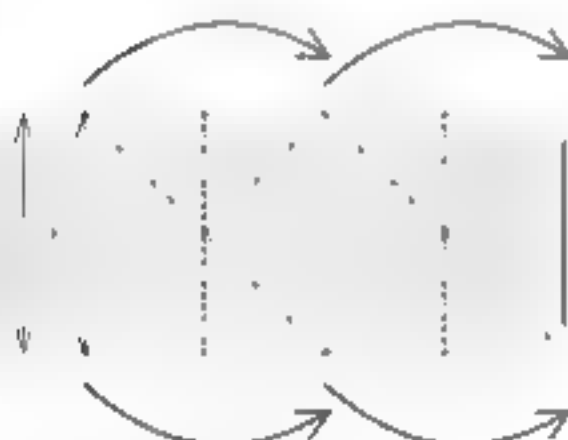
**Butterfly Chain** - I created this model after designing the butterfly. It struck me that in the butterfly, since two of the edges of the paper were left completely intact, then one could probably string a chain of butterflies together, connected by the wings. That night I sat down and folded it. The model is good practice for folders who want to increase their comfort level with sinking as well as improve their precision skills such as tudging creases to make things line up correctly. The model can be folded from any type of paper, though kami works best for beginners.



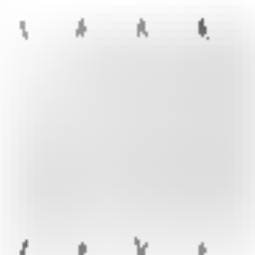
1. Start with a 1 by 4 piece of paper with each square marked with a crease. This example shows a 1 by 4 piece of paper. Fold a waterbomb base on the first square.



2. Fold a waterbomb base on the next square.



3. Continue folding waterbomb bases on the rest of the sections.



4. Now you have a chain of waterbomb bases.



5. This is a side view. Sink the top of each waterbomb base.



6. As with the butterfly, pleat-sink each portion.



7. Pleat-sink each portion again.



8. This is the completed model. It works like a flat wind up toy. Try holding each end of the model with either hand and gently winding it up like a rubber band. Let go and it will spring back into shape.

# Koi by Michael LaFosse

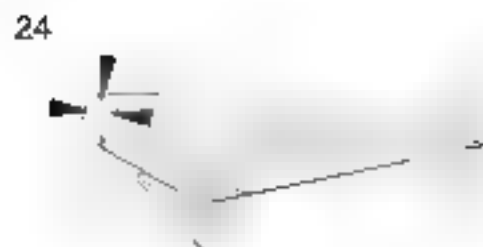
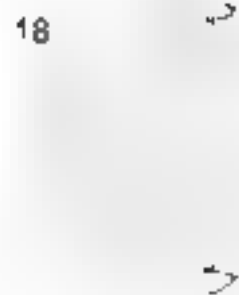
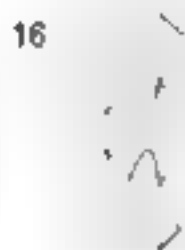
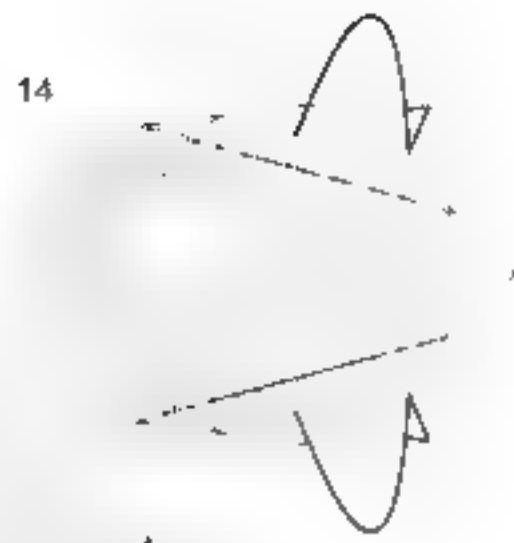
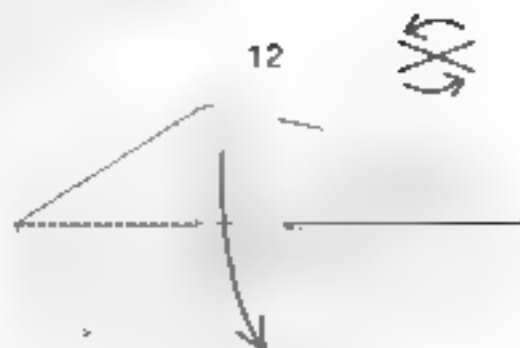
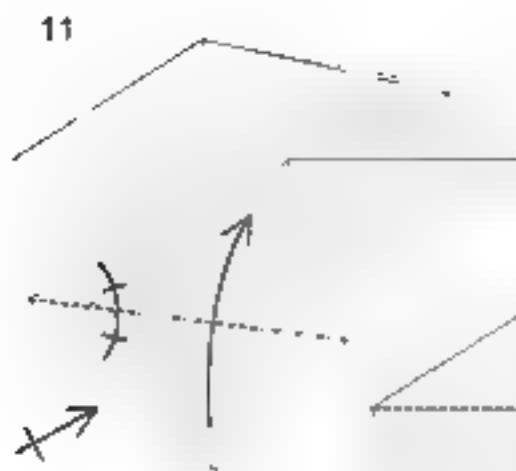
©'??

Intermediate Fold from a white square of paper. If colored paper is used start with the colored side down for a predominantly white model. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 6" in length.

1



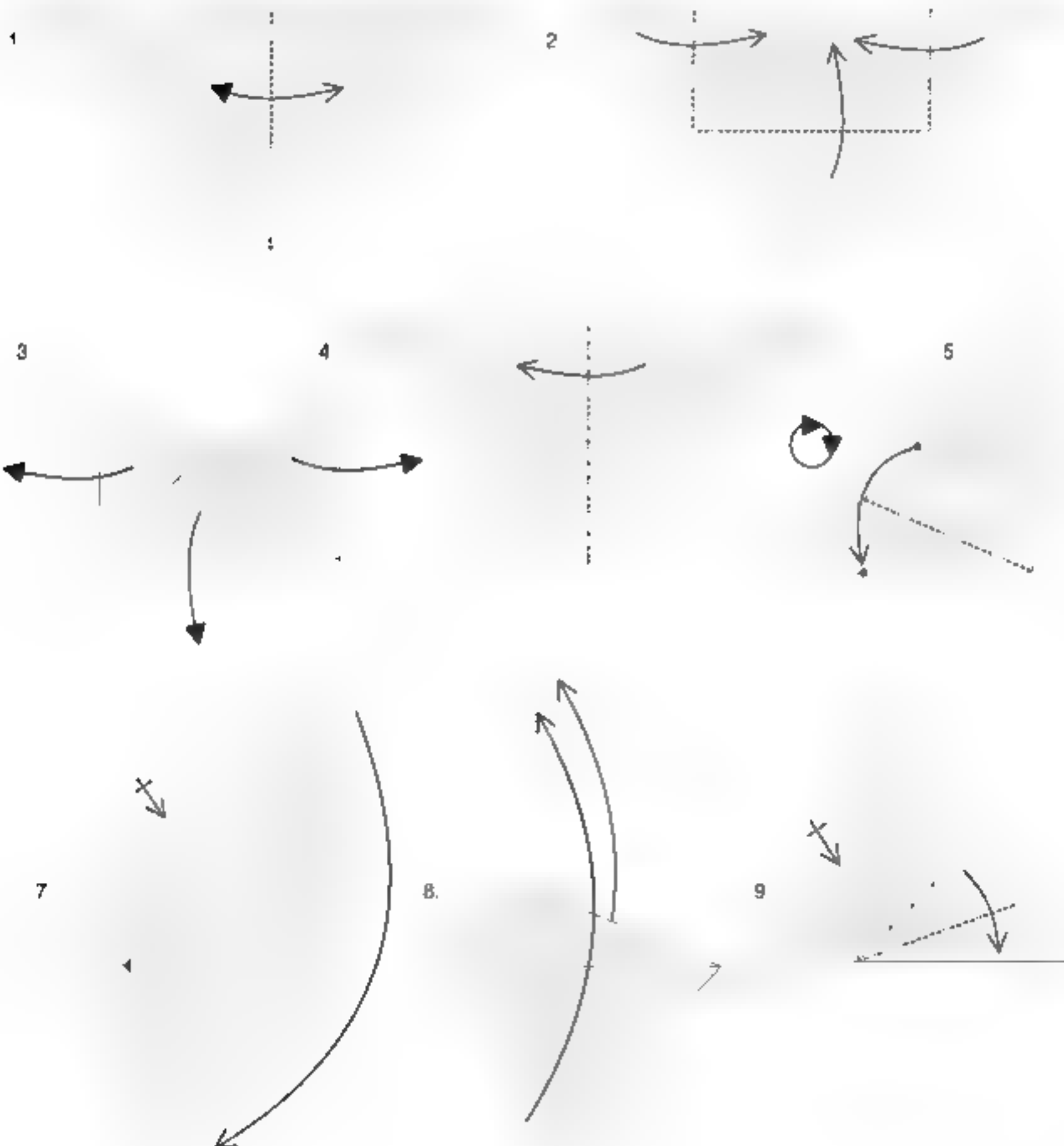
Diagrammed by J.C. Notan - Oct '94



# Happy Good Luck Bat by Michael LaFosse

Intermediate

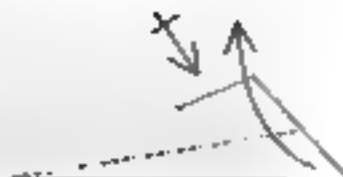
This model, designed for the New York Asia Society in 1984, is the Japanese symbol for good luck. The bat is "happy" because the taping of the ears in the final step causes it to appear to be smiling. The model is intended to be wet-folded from a half a square of paper colored identically on both sides, but it may also be folded from a single square folded in half diagonally. A 10" square produces a 5" model!



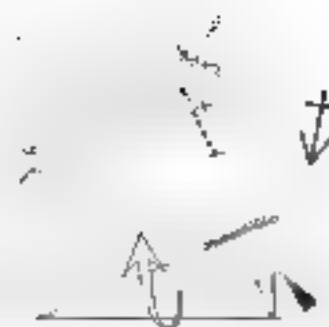
10



11



12



13



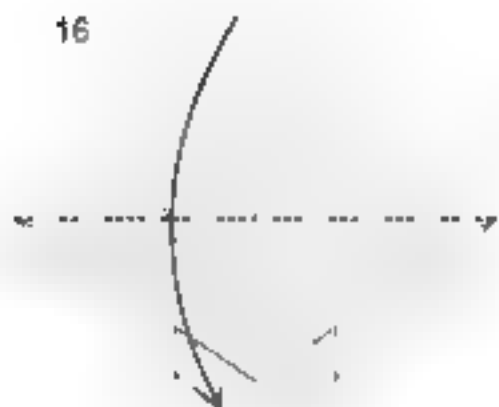
14



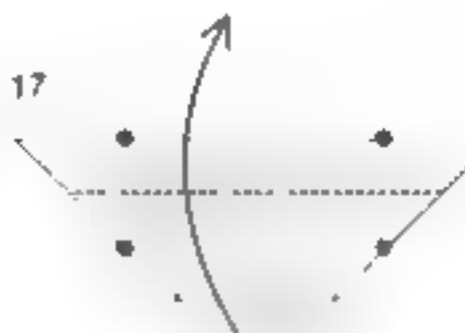
15



16



17



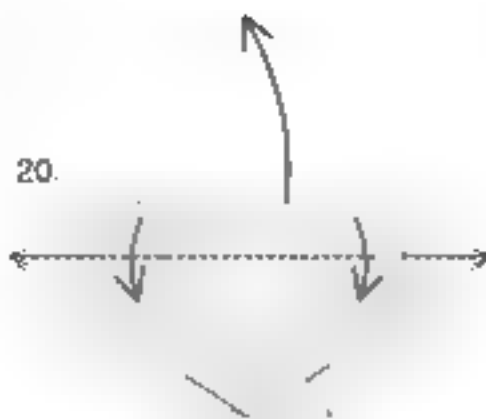
18



19

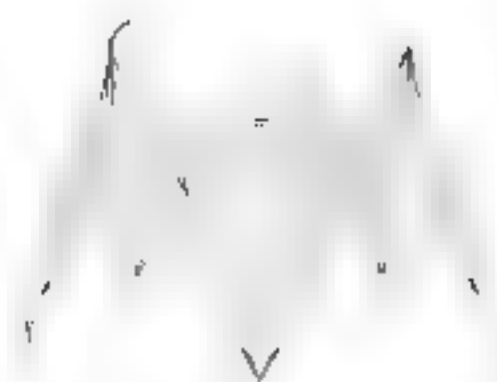
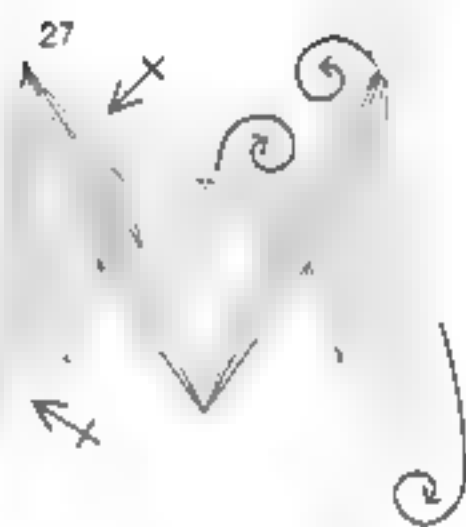
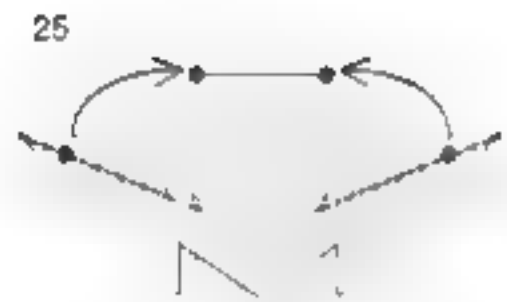
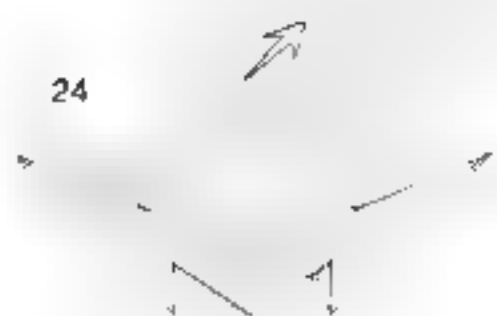
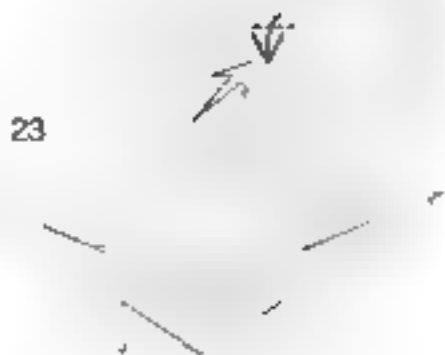
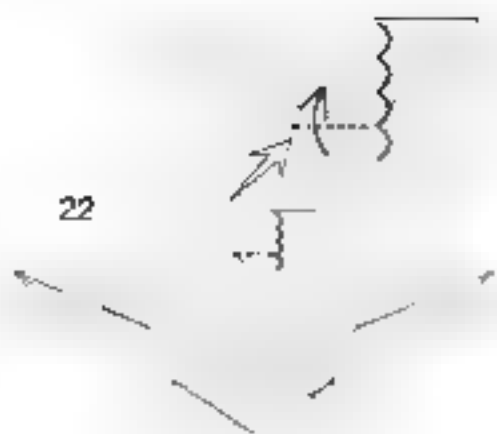


20

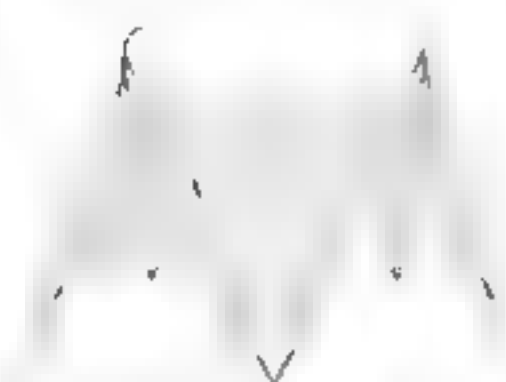


21

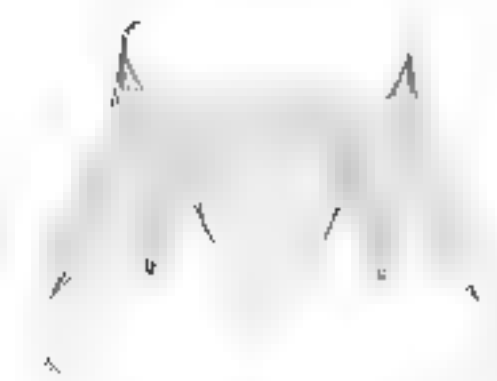




**Grumpy Bat**  
(Taper Ears Inward)



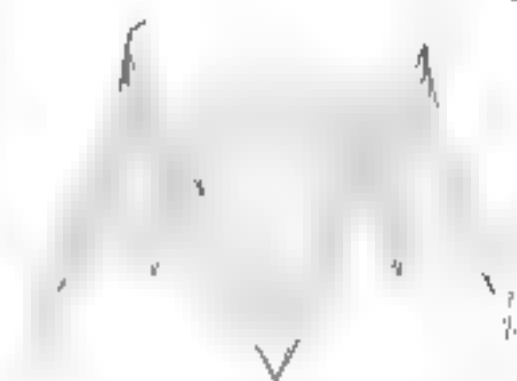
**Vocal Bat**  
(Open Mouth)



**Tapered Bat**  
(Taper Bottom Inward)



**Happy Bat**  
(Original Version)



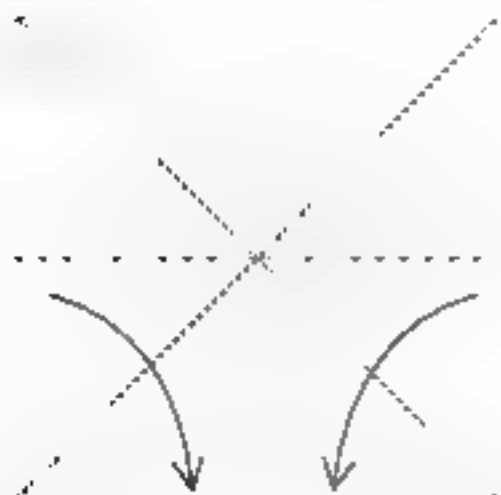
**Sleeping Bat**  
(Taper Bottoms, Invert & Compress)

# Octopus by J.C. Nolan (MD)

©'93

Complex

This model should be folded from foil backed paper. Gold Japanese foil works very well.  
A 10" piece of paper produces a model 4" across.



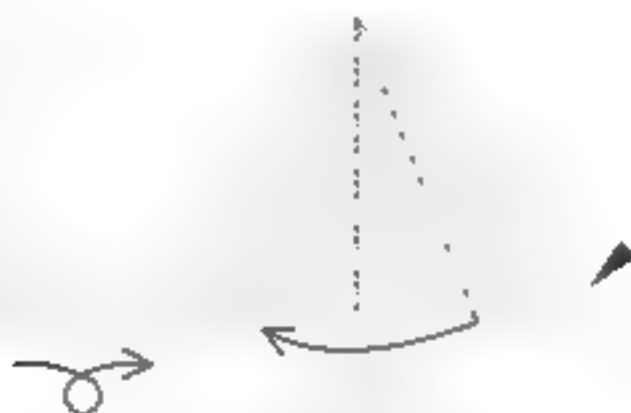
1 Start by folding a waterbomb base, coloured side out.



2 Fold and unfold the flap.



3 Squash the flap.



4 Turn the model over.



5 Repeat the squash fold.



6 Fold one flap from left to right in front and behind.



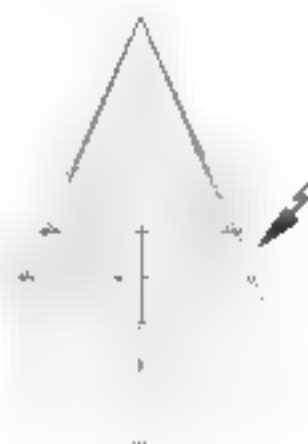
7 Repeat steps 2-6 on the remaining two flaps in front and behind.



8 Fold in half and unfold.



9 Fold the crease down to the edge of the paper and unfold.



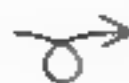
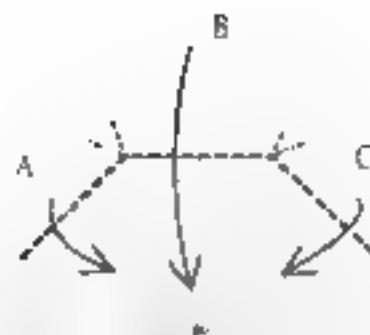
10 Execute a crimp-sink on the two creases. The following steps detail the procedure.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan



Location of first  
sink, (outside)

Location of second  
sink, (outside)



10a Unfold the model completely.  
Note the locations of sinks to be  
executed. Turn the paper over.

10b Bring the three points in to the center  
on the existing creases, folding the sides first  
(A & C), and then the top (B). Don't worry  
about the lighter lines, just do the dark portions  
and the others will follow naturally.

*Note: The creases on the sides will only come as far  
as the arrows indicate. The model is shown flat to  
clarify the folding procedure but is actually 3D.*



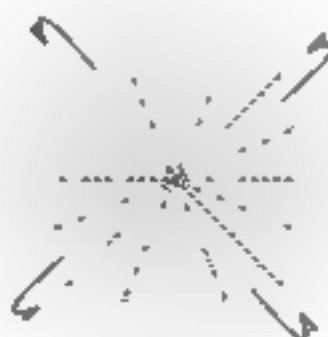
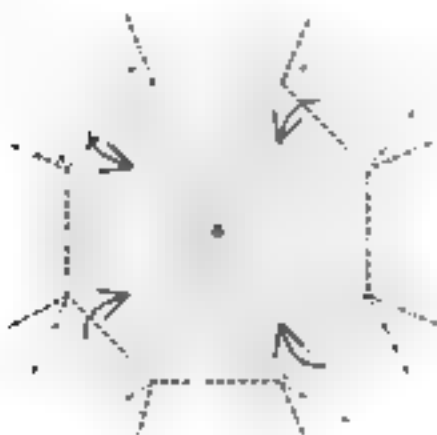
\*



10c Bring the next two points  
D & E to the center as in step 10b

10d Continue around the circle  
with the remaining points

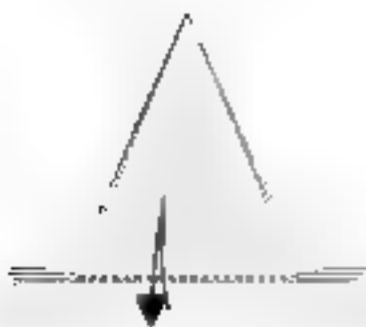
10e Turn the model over



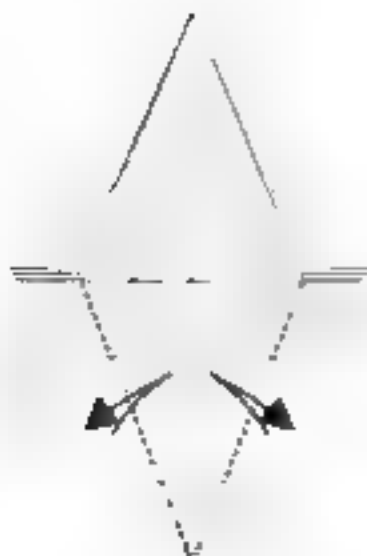
10f Repeat the same sort of process  
on the next layer of folds, letting the  
flaps swing out from behind.

10g Now to complete the sink,  
fold the model up like a fan on the  
existing creases.

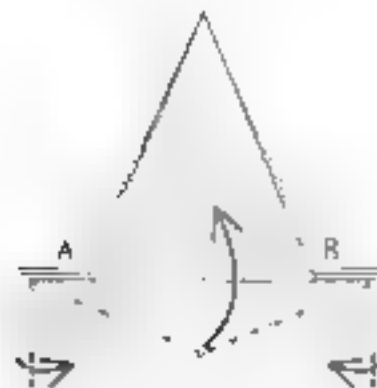
11 This is a completed spider  
base, lowered configuration



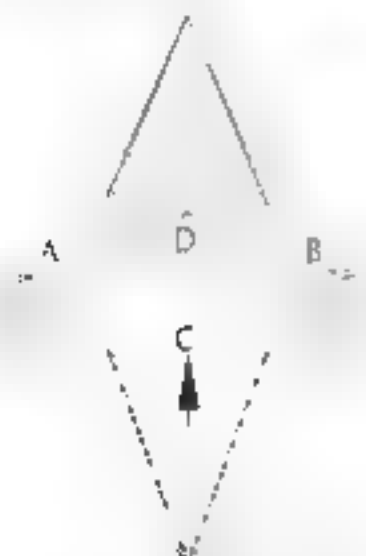
12. Preparing to petal fold, fold two layers upward, making a horizontal crease through only one layer and unfold. This crease will be very important later



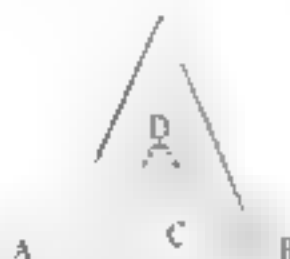
13. Fold the sides in and unfold.



14. Fold the flap upward forming two triangles which will pull the two sides in.



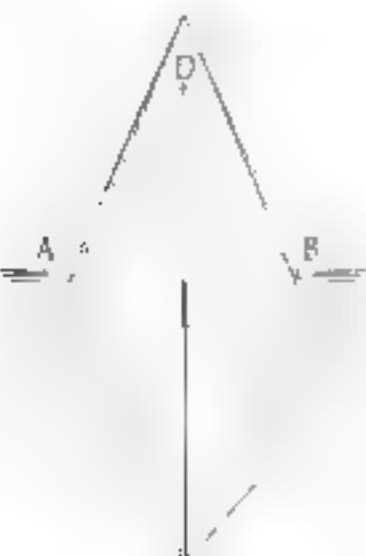
15. Starting the petal fold, grasp point D between thumb and forefinger and gently pull upward, then push point C inside out, forming a new lateral ridge along line AB (creased in the previous step) and creating a flat plane from line AB to point D. The side flaps will pull in naturally. The model will not lie flat!



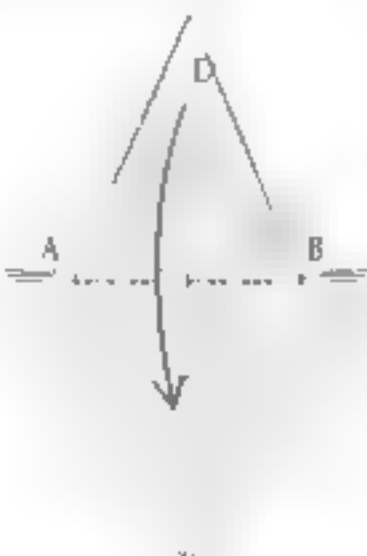
16. Continue the petal fold by molding two straight lines on the back of flap ADB, one from point A to point D, and another from point B to D. There are no creases to guide you, it must be done by eye. As the fold is executed, you will have to form a pocket between the two ridges of paper, the one you are forming, and the one you precreased in step 14



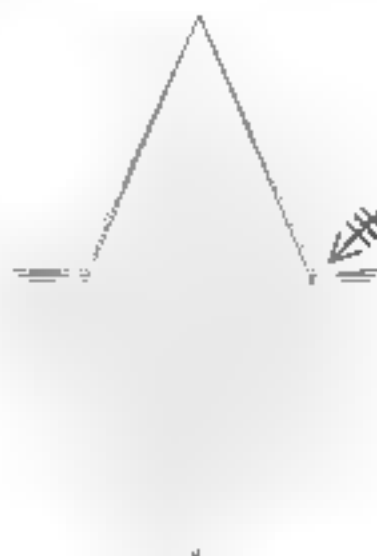
17. Complete the petal fold by continuing to flatten out the flap readjusting the crease forming the upper ridge so that it lines up with the lower ridge, bringing D all the way up into place, and flattening out the model completely



18. This is an X-Ray view of the inside of the flap.



19. The petal fold sequence is complete. Fold the flap down



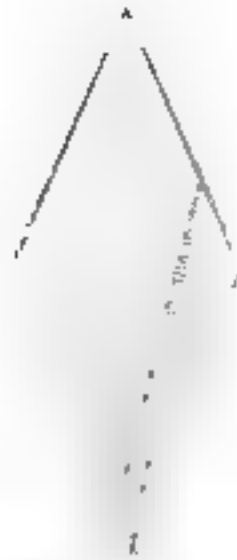
20. Repeat steps 12-19 on the back and sides.



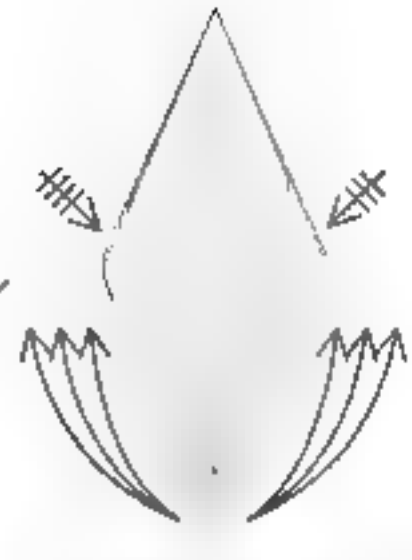
21 Crease the side flap by valley folding in half along the two vectors.



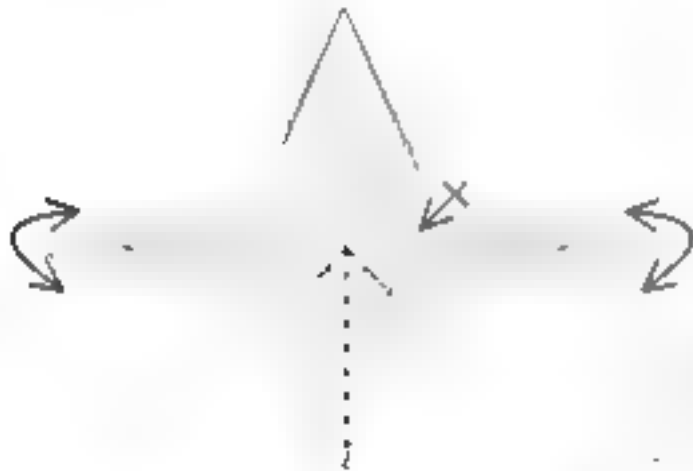
22. Unfold



23. Pleat-sink the delta shaped area as if there were one continuous surface of paper

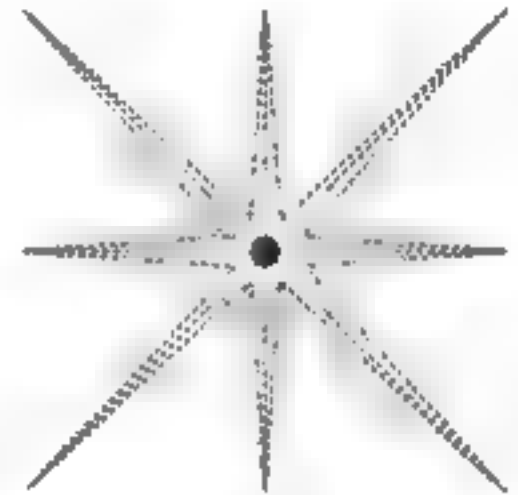


24. Repeat steps 21-23 on the other seven flaps then reverse fold each of the three side flaps upward.



25 Note that all the legs are not the same length. Reverse fold the last two legs by pinching the flaps together in front and behind. The other flaps will naturally fan out and the model will become 3D

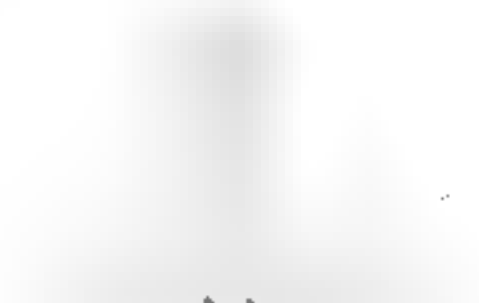
26 This is a 3D view of the model. Turn the model over to expose the bottom



27 This is a bottom view of the model. Thin each leg by opening it slightly, folding in the sides, and pinching it closed again



28 We're almost done. To shape the top, wrap your thumb and forefinger around the base of the model where the arrows indicate. Insert a finger deep inside the hole in the bottom, and carefully mold into shape, opening all the internal ridges completely and pinching the model lightly closed at the base



29. To complete the model, lift the body back slightly and put gentle curls in each of the legs



30 Completed model.

# Pureland Puppy by J.C. Nolan (Jan '95)

© 95

Beginner, Pureland,

Fold from a small square of paper with the colored side down. A 4" piece of paper produces a model 2" high

1



2



3



4



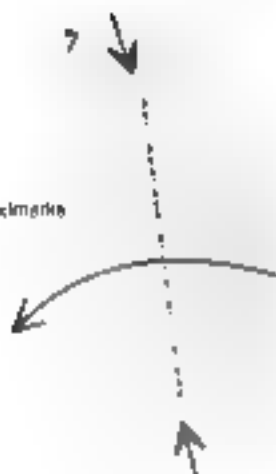
5



6



7



Note Landmarks

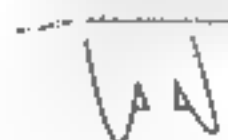
8



9



10



This fold is not a straight line  
It will move a little squaring  
in the back to lay flat

11

1

12



13



# Tut 'n Cleo' by J.C. Nolan (Jan '95)

©'95

Beginner (Pureland) Fold from a square of paper with the colored side down. A 6" piece of paper produces a 6" model



1/6

9

For Tut go this way

For Cleo go this way

10

10

11

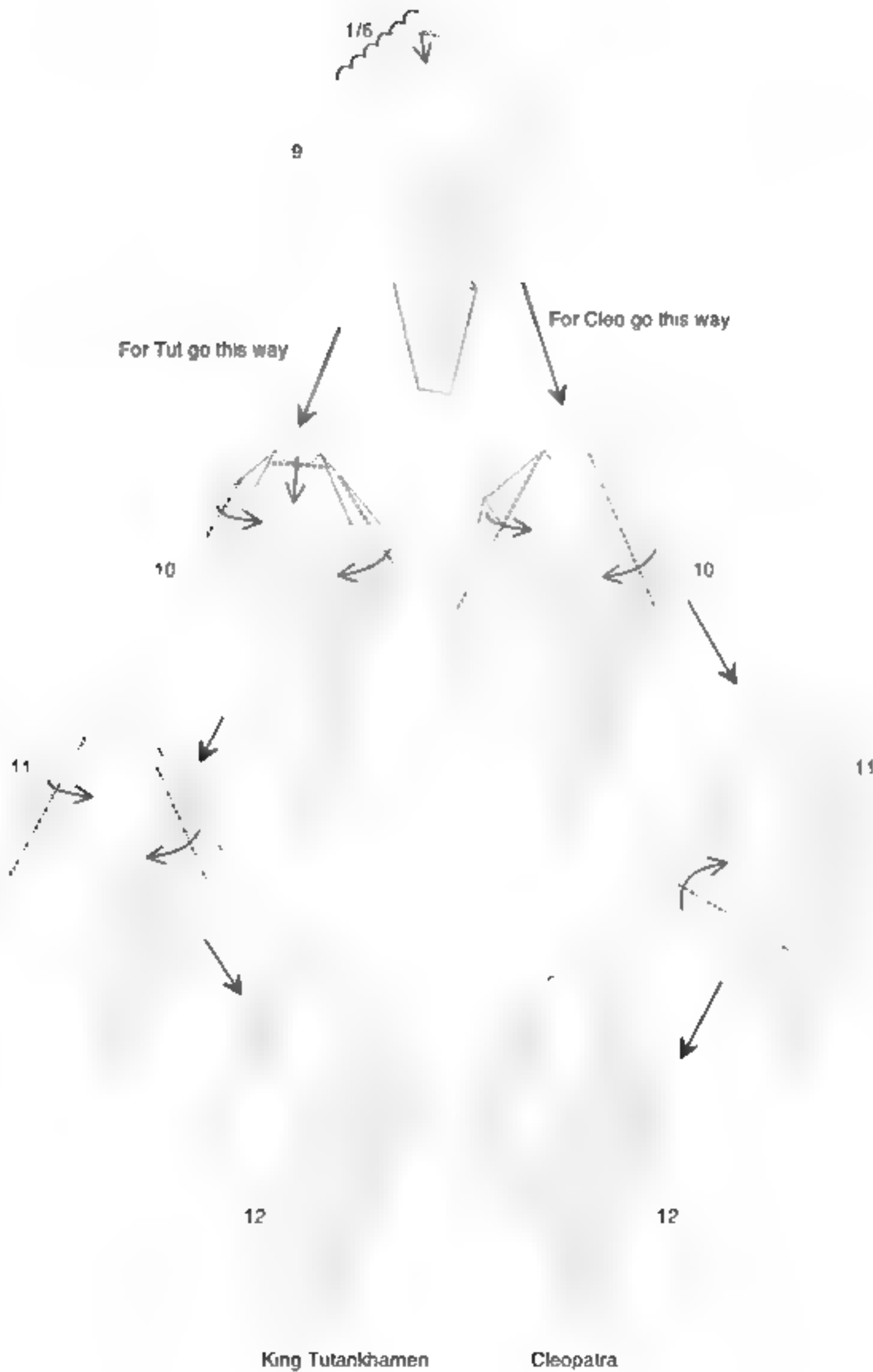
11

12

12

King Tutankhamen

Cleopatra

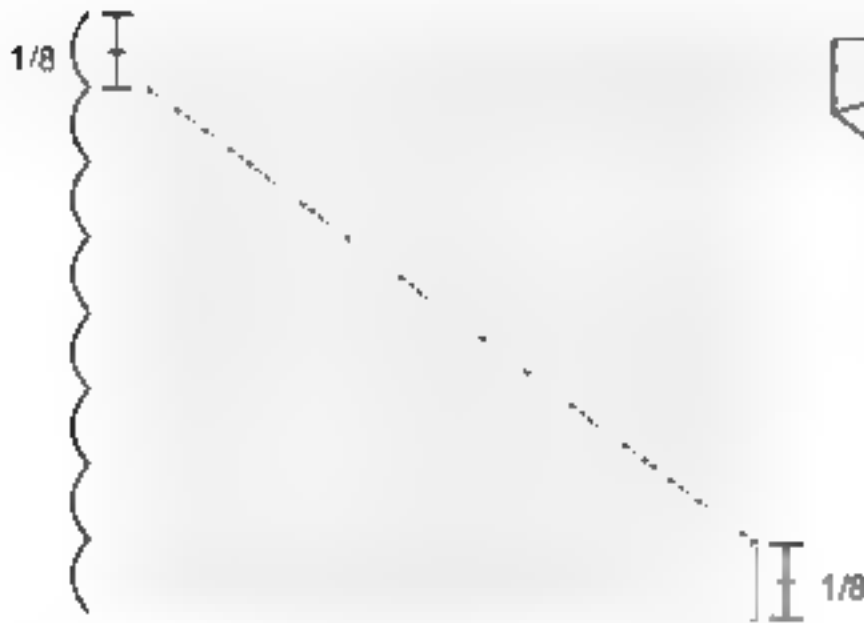


# Two Fold Angelfish by J.C. Nolan (Jan '95)

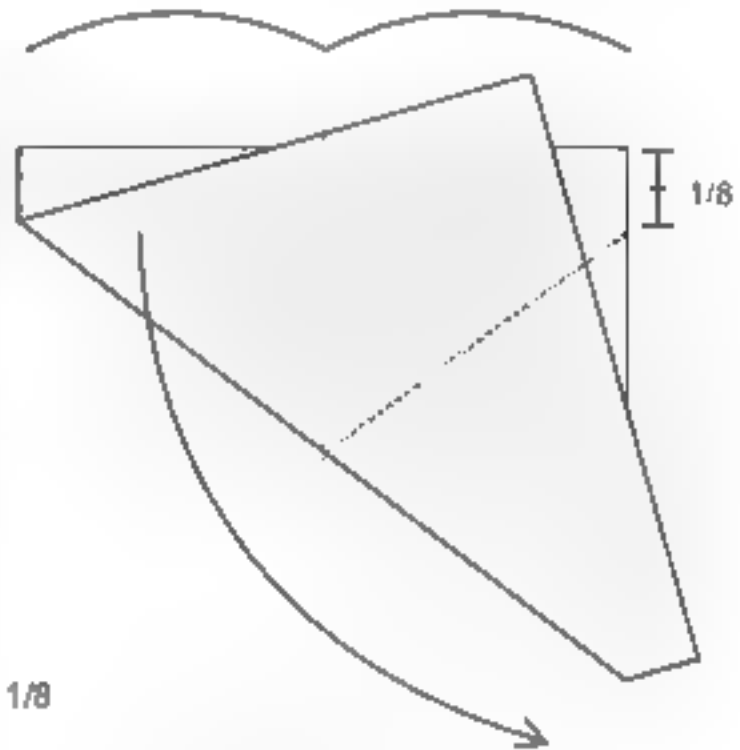
©'95

Beginner (Pure and)

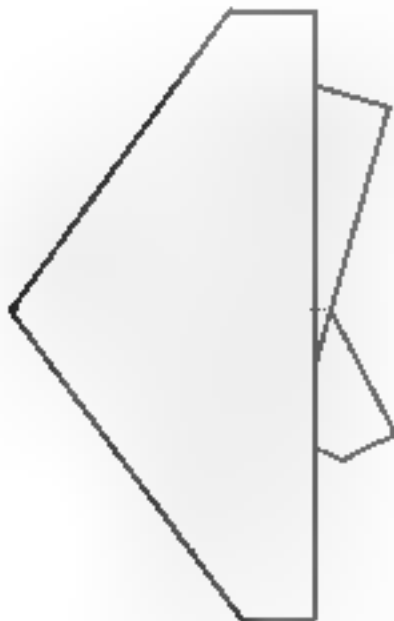
Fold from a square of paper colored the same on both sides. If two-color paper is used start with the colored side down for a predominantly white model. A 4" piece of paper produces a model 4" high.



1 Please note the extra symbols are for those who prefer having landmarks. Feel free to estimate.



2. Please note. see previous note.



3 The dotted line is to help show how things line up.



4 Complete the model with a smiley-face.

# Weasel by Gabriel Willow (ME)

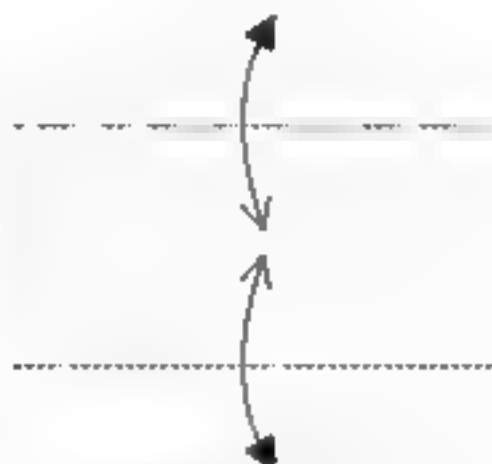
© '99

Intermediate

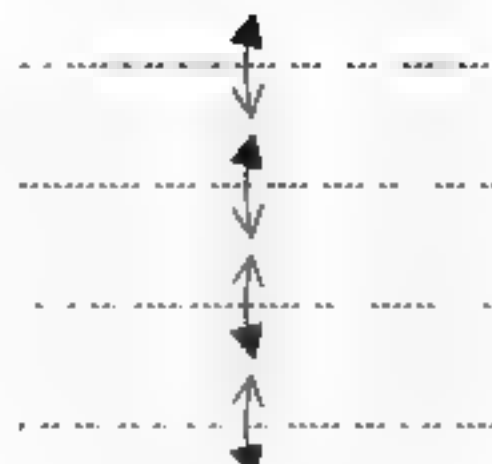
Fold from a colored square of paper with the colored side down.  
A 10" piece of paper produces a model 7" in length.



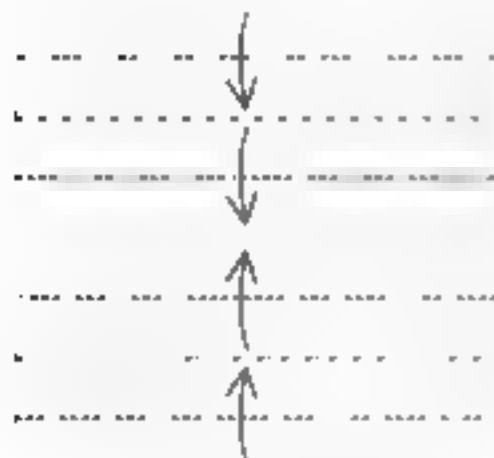
1. Fold and unfold in half.



2. Fold and unfold in fourths.



3. Fold and unfold in eighths.



4. Pleat as shown.



5. Reverse fold the eight corners.



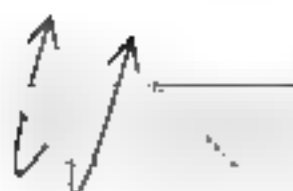
6. Stretch the point.



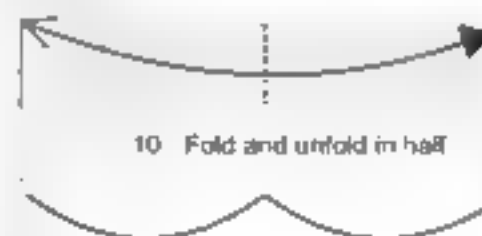
7. Stretch the remaining three points.



8. Fold in half.



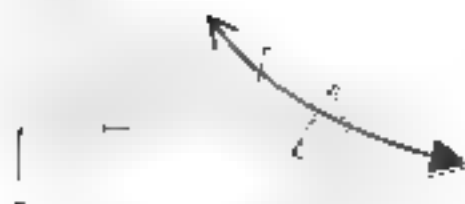
9. Outside reverse-fold.



10. Fold and unfold in half.



11. Crimp at an angle of 15 degrees.



12. Fold and unfold using the internal structures as a guideline.



13. Carefully pinch the mountain fold into place in front and behind.



14. Carefully pinch the next mountain fold into place in front and behind.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan Feb '95





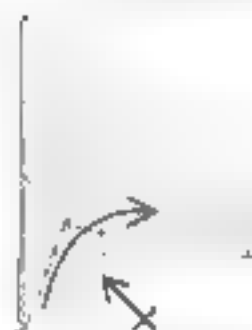
15 Pinch the final mountain fold into place in front and behind.



16 Put the construction in place by pushing in where shown while swinging the point upward and the lower flaps inward. Be careful not to split the paper.



17 Pinch the model where shown and rotate the tail downward.



18 Rabbit-ear the point in front and behind.



19 Pull the leg down in front and behind.



20 Cut away view. Pull out the trapped layers.



21 Rabbit ear downward.



22 Crimp to bring the leg up into place. See the following illustration for proper positioning.



23 Repeat the last three steps on the other leg.



24 Outside reverse fold.



25 Pull down the hidden layers from both sides.



26 Fold the flaps inside.



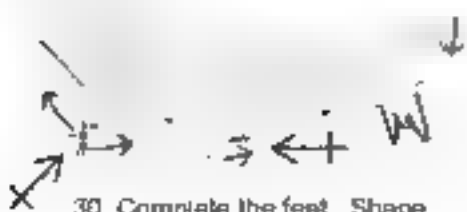
27 Sink the tip.



28 Fold the flaps inside.



29 Fold the flaps inside. Note the upper fold is not a straight line.



30 Complete the feet. Shape the model as shown.



31 Continue shaping.

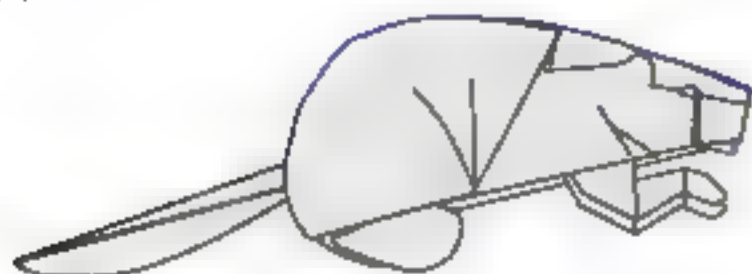


32 Completed model.

**1996**

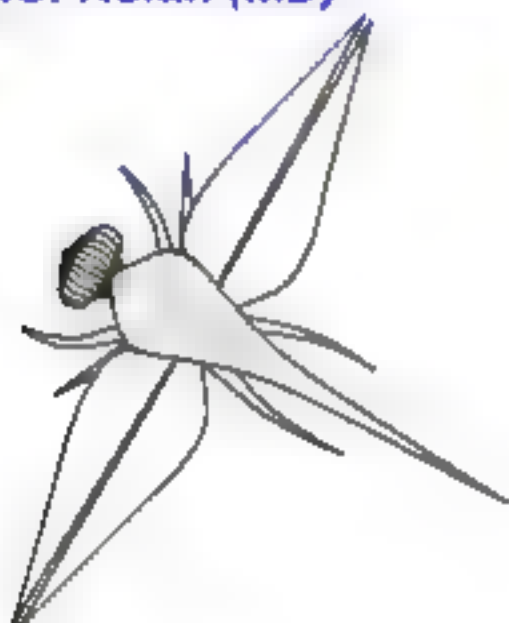
**Beaver**

*by Gabriel Willow (ME)*



**Postscript Dragonfly**

*by J.C. Nolan (MD)*



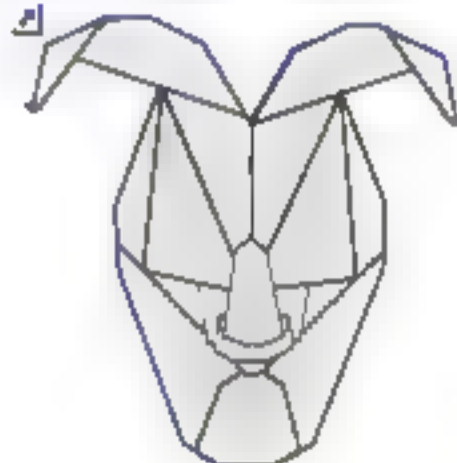
**Howling Coyote**

*by dag farrelly (AZ)*



**Jester**

*by Michael Adcock (TX)*



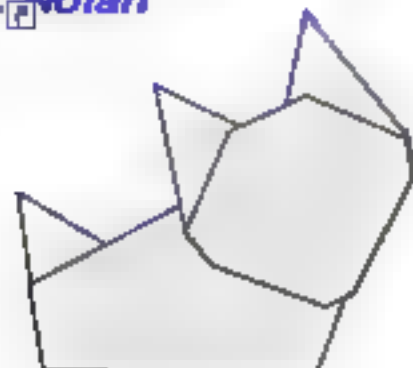
**Penguin**

*by Michael LaFosse (MA)*



**"...A Dollar for the Kitty"**

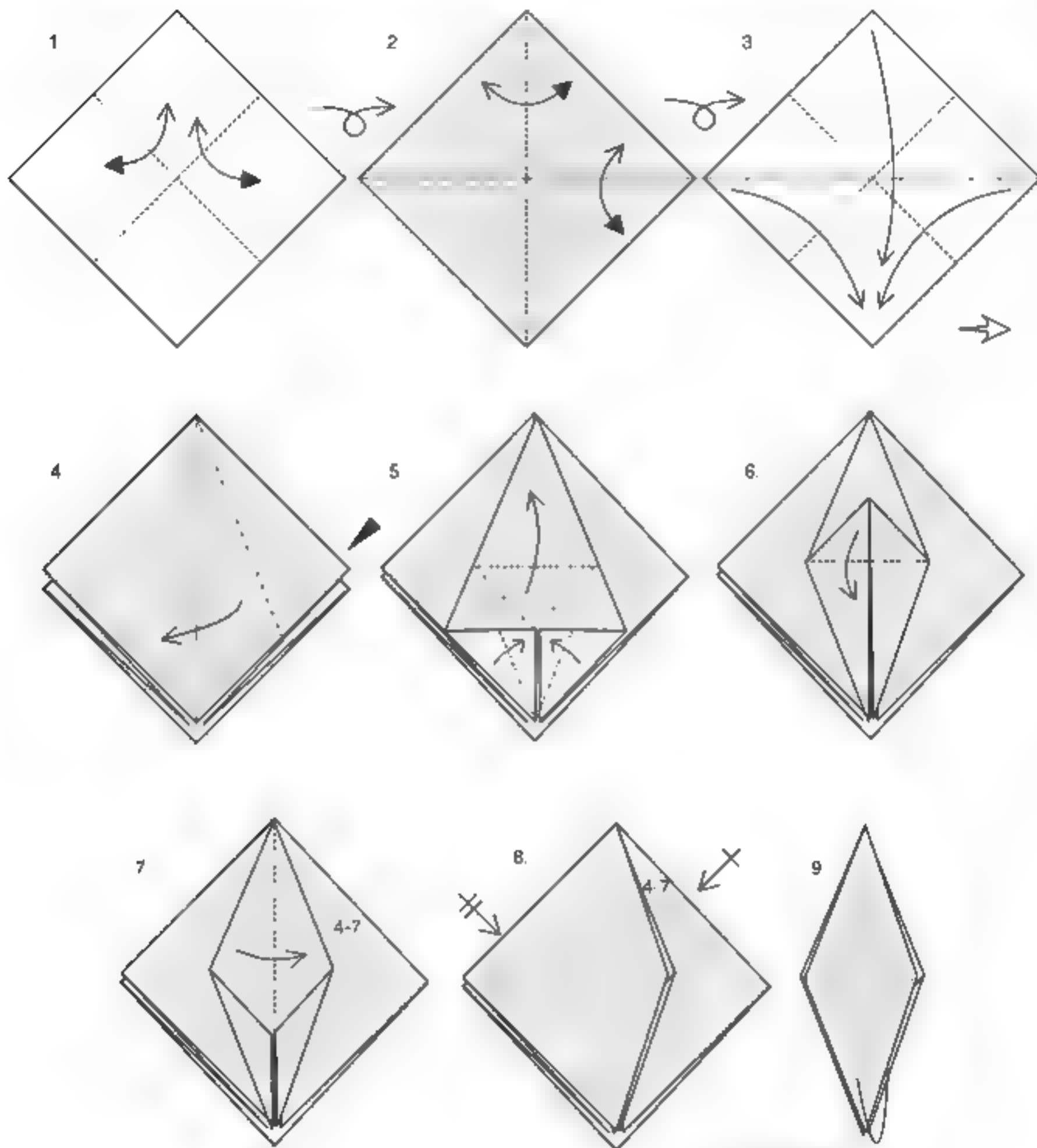
*by J.C. Nolan*



# Beaver by Gabriel Willow (ME)

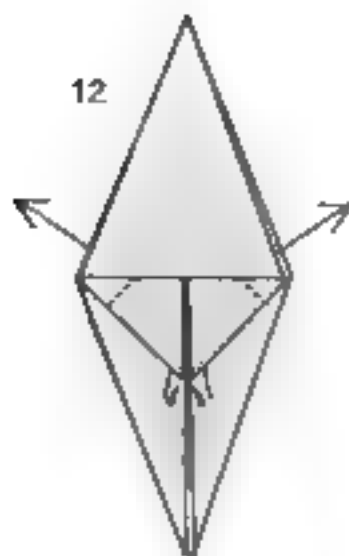
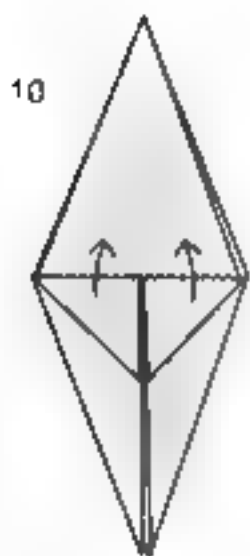
Complex

Start with a brown piece of paper with the white side up. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 4" in length



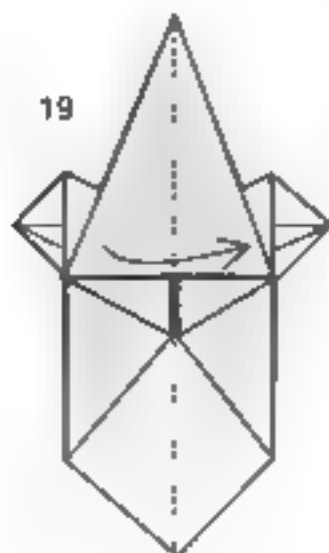
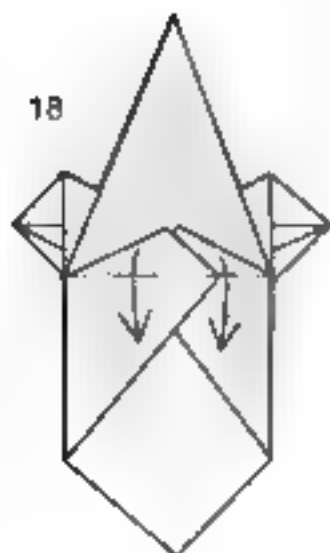
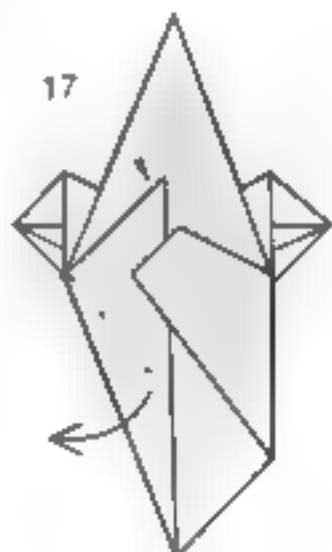
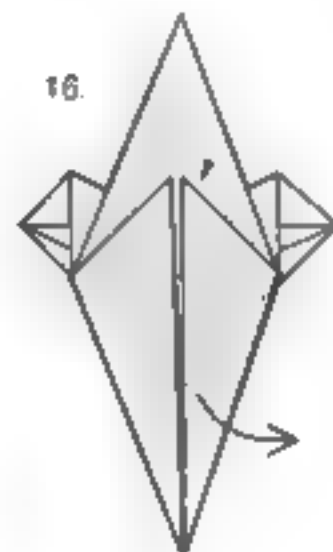
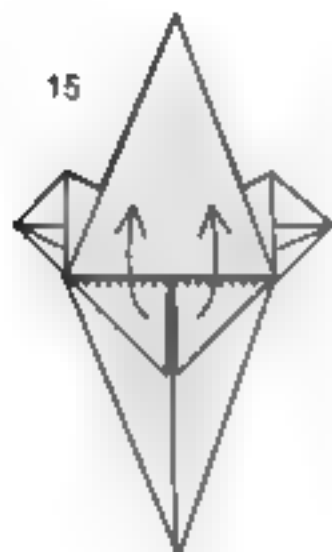
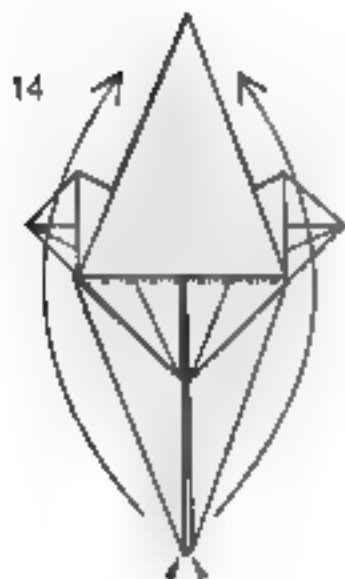
Hide the front flap  
inside the model.

Diagrammed by J C Nolan Sept 95

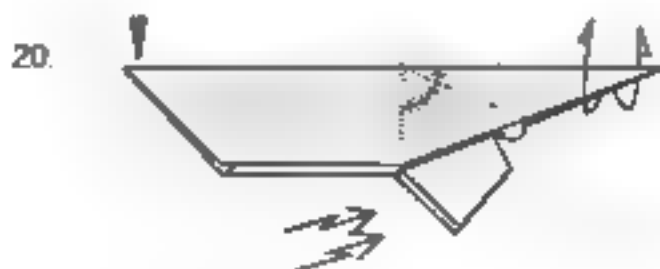


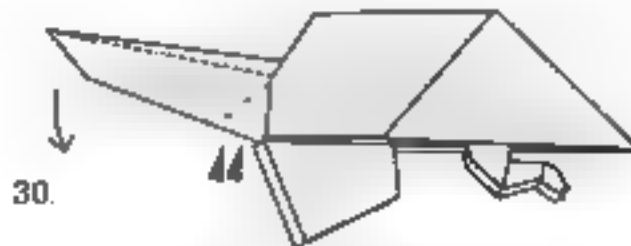
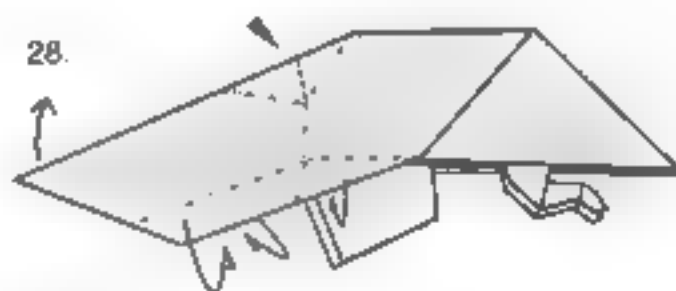
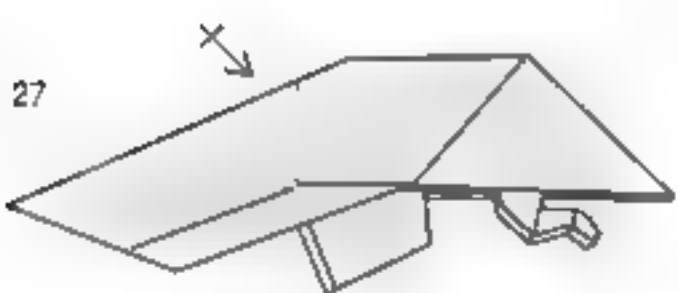
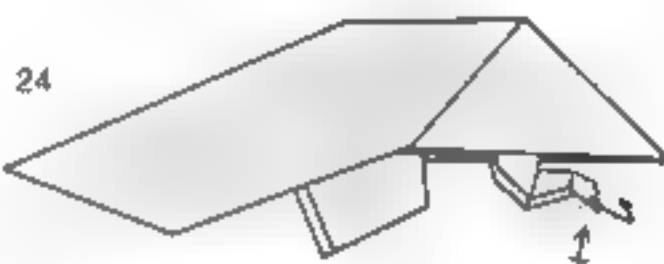
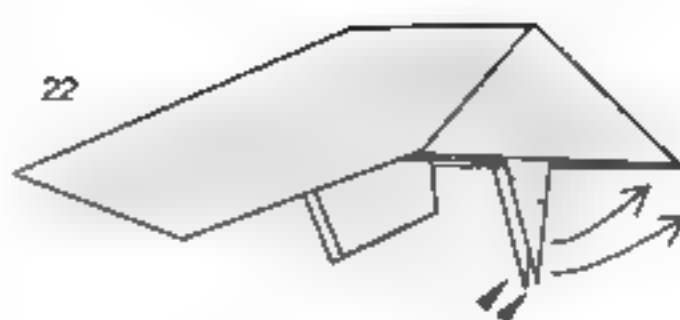
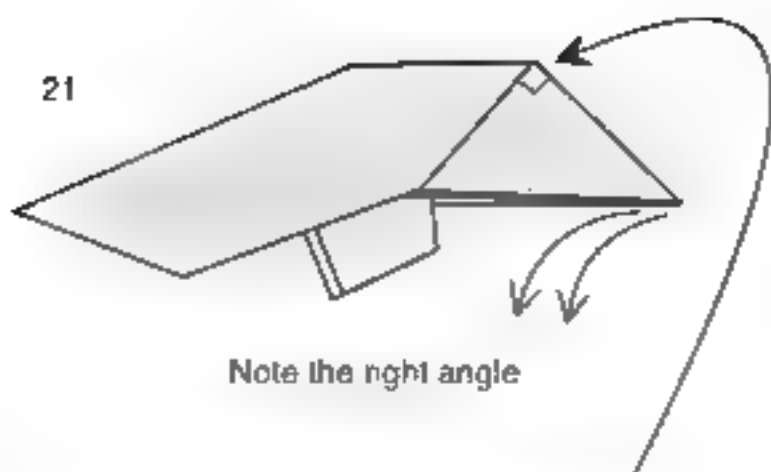
Reverse fold as far as possible, using the internal structures as a guideline

Again, reverse fold as far as possible, sliding the colored paper upward.



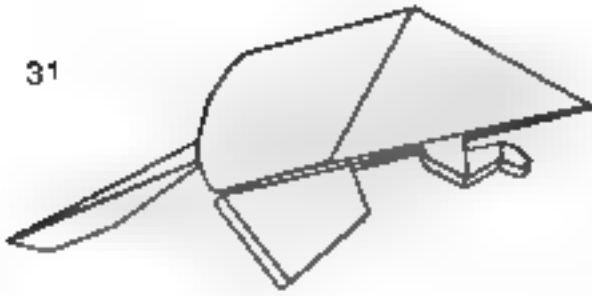
Pull a single layer upward on either side as you do this a crimp will naturally form inside and the back will move downward



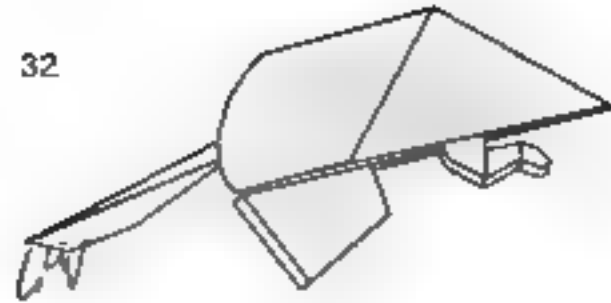


Flatten out the tail forming a small ridge down the center

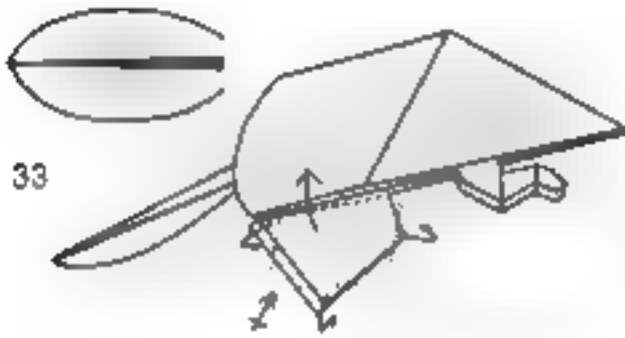
31



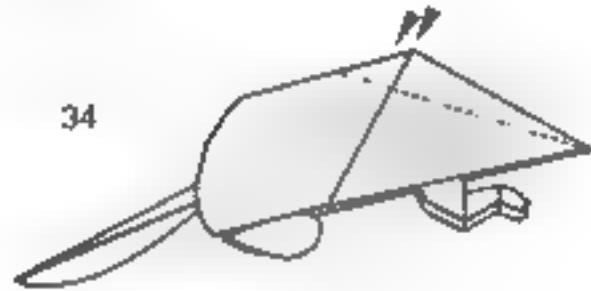
32



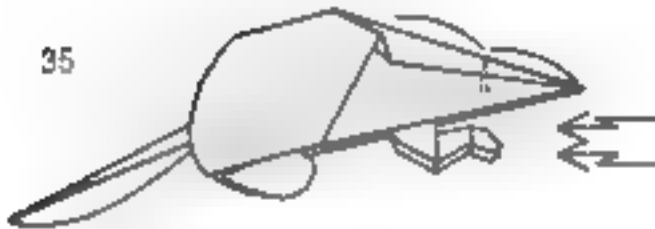
33



34

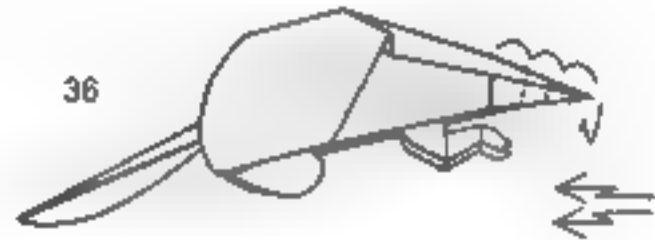


35

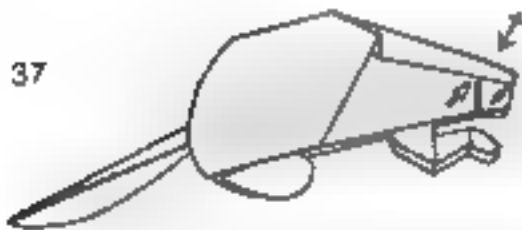


This is a soft crimp, for  
sculpting purposes only

36

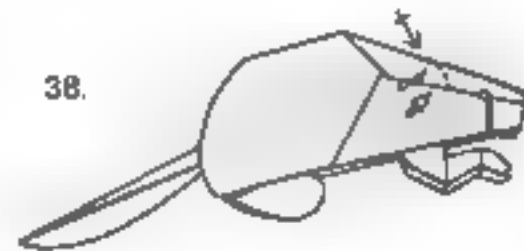


37

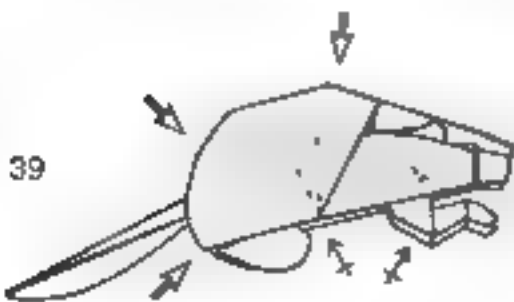


Using a pencil, form eyes & nostrils

38



39

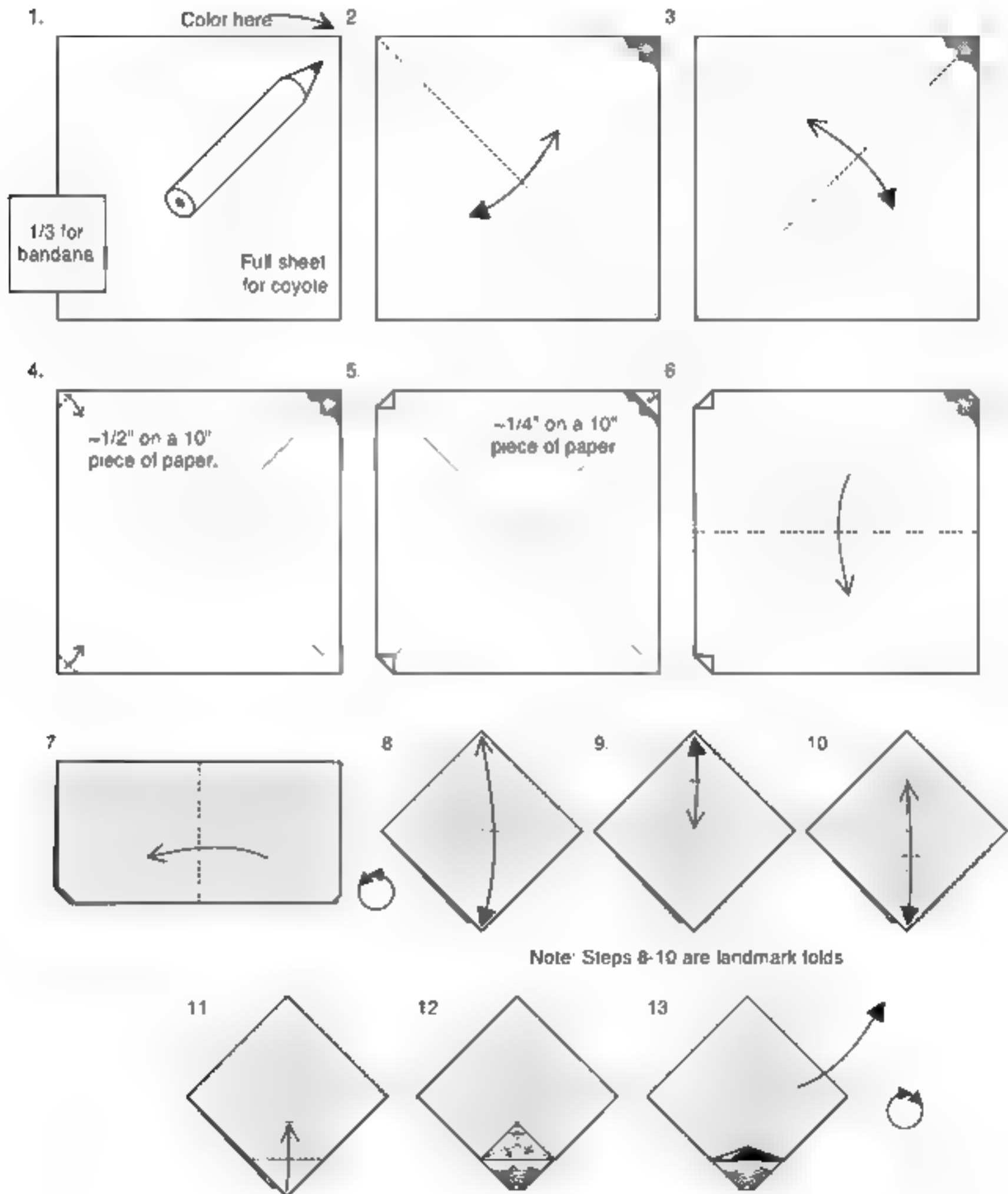


40

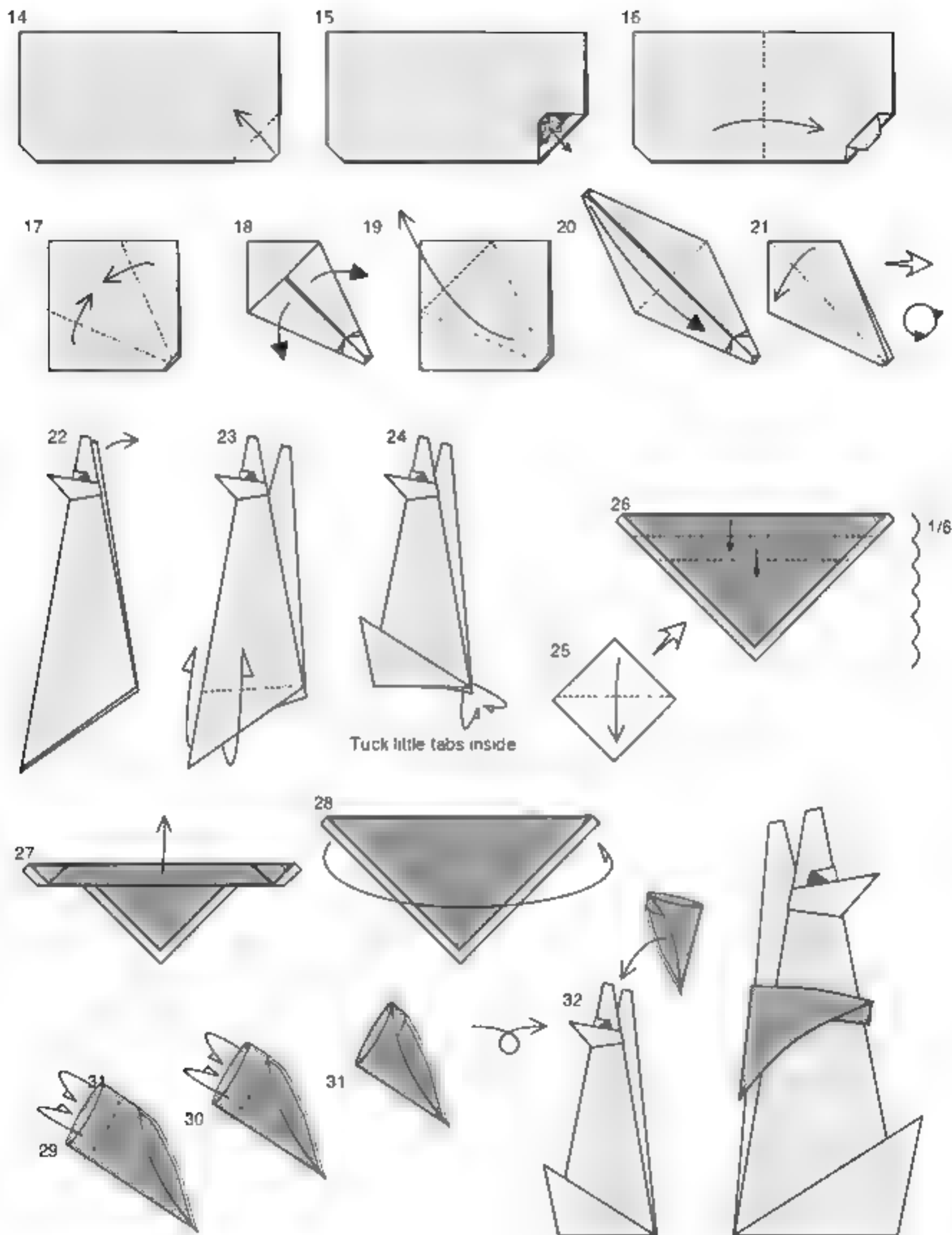


# Howling Coyote by deg farrelly (AZ)

**Intermediate** Fold the Coyote from a 10" square of American foil. Fold the bandana from a separate 3" sheet of regular paper. To give the Coyote colored eyes, color one corner of the larger sheet before folding



Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct. '95



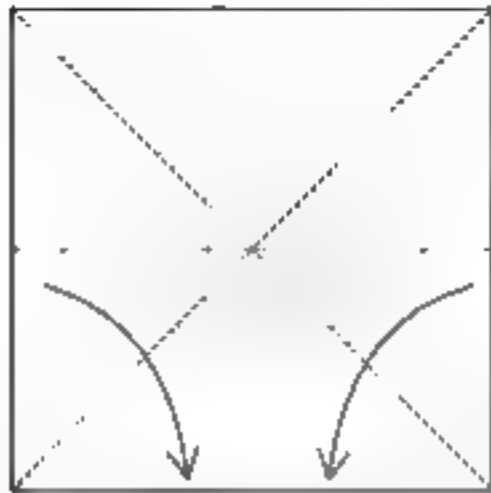


# Postscript Dragonfly

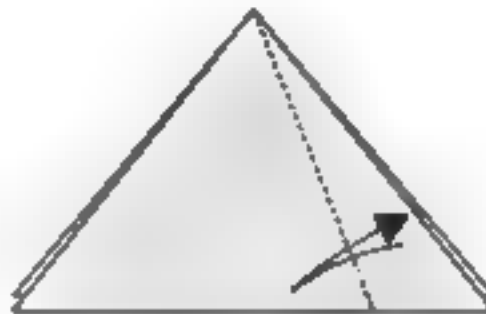
by J.C. Nolan (MD) © '95

Complex

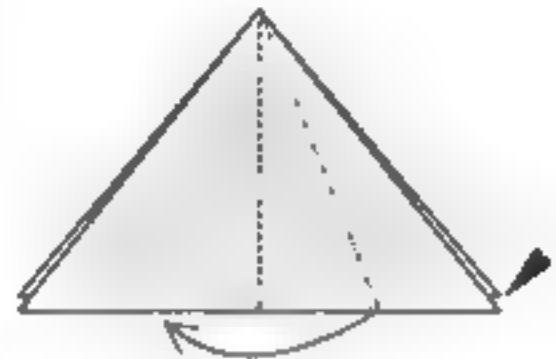
Fold from a square of Japanese foil or other very thin material. This model is not easy! It requires the folder to do some creative interpretation at some points. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 4" in length.



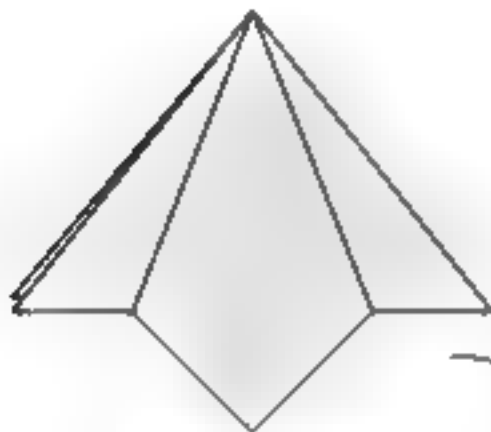
1. Start by turning a waterbomb base, colored side out.



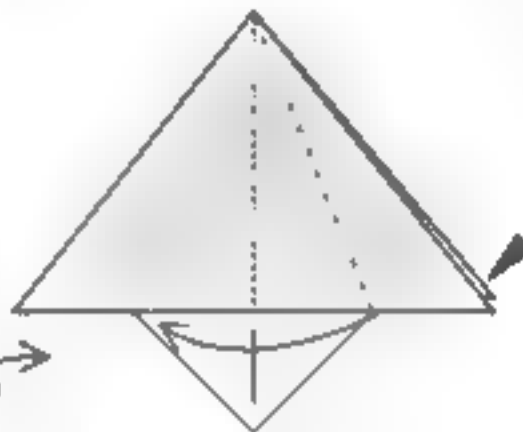
2. Fold and unfold the flap.



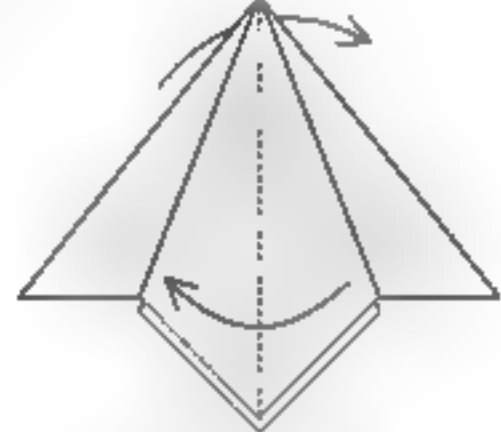
3. Squash the flap.



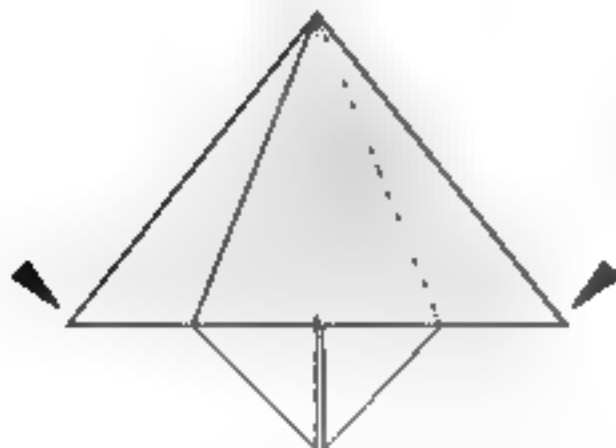
4. Turn the model over.



5. Repeat the squash fold.



6. Fold one flap from left to right in front and behind.



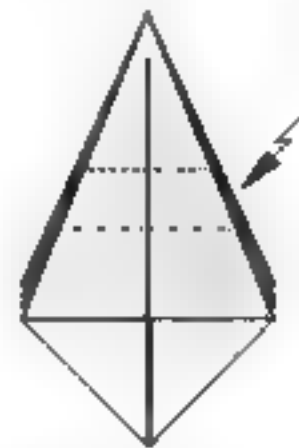
7. Repeat steps 2-6 on the remaining two flaps in front and behind.



8. Fold in half and unfold.



9. Fold the tip down to the edge of the paper and unfold.

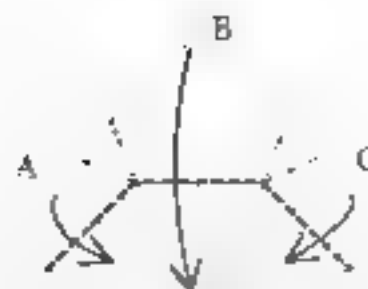


10. Execute a crimp sink on the two creases. The following steps detail the procedure.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct. '95

Location of first  
sink (inward)

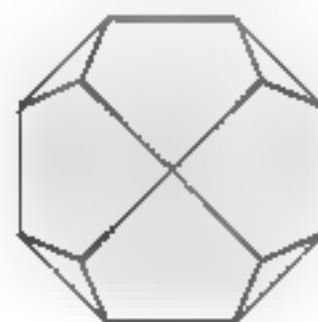
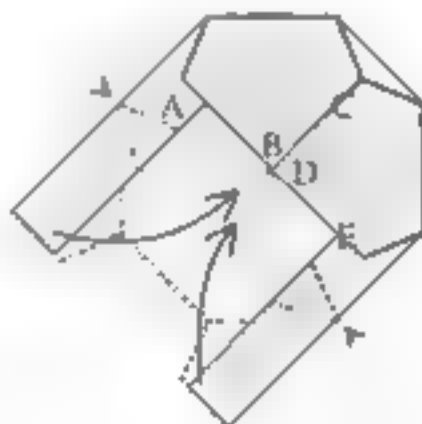
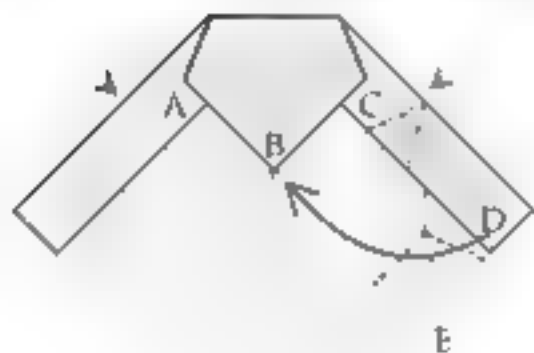
Location of second  
sink (outward)



10a. Unfold the model completely.  
Note the locations of sinks to be  
executed. Turn the paper over.

10b. Bring the three points in to the center  
on the existing creases, folding the sides first  
(A & C), and then the top (B). Don't worry  
about the lighter lines, just do the dark portions  
and the others will follow naturally.

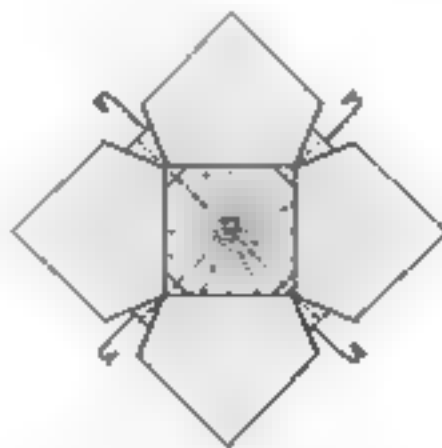
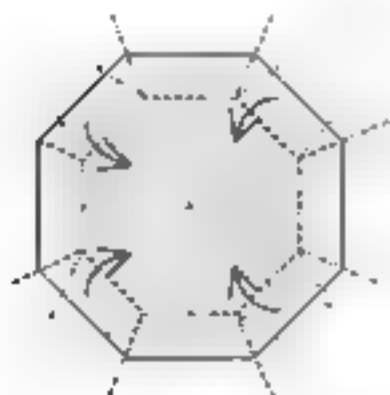
*Note: The creases on the sides will only come as far  
as the arrows indicate. The model is shown flat to  
clarify the folding procedure but is actually 3D.*



10c. Bring the next two points  
D & E to the center, as in step 10b.

10d. Continue around the circle  
with the remaining points.

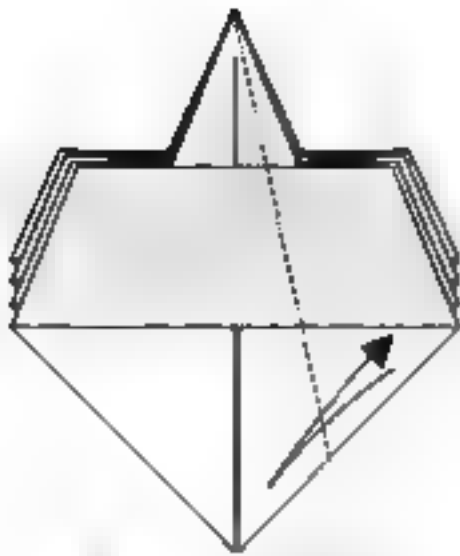
10e. Turn the model over.



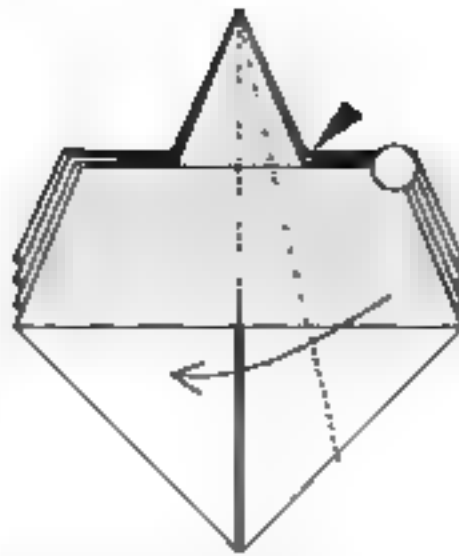
10f. Repeat the process on the next  
layer of folds, letting the flaps swing  
out from behind.

10g. Now, to complete the sink, fold  
the model up like a fan on the  
existing creases.

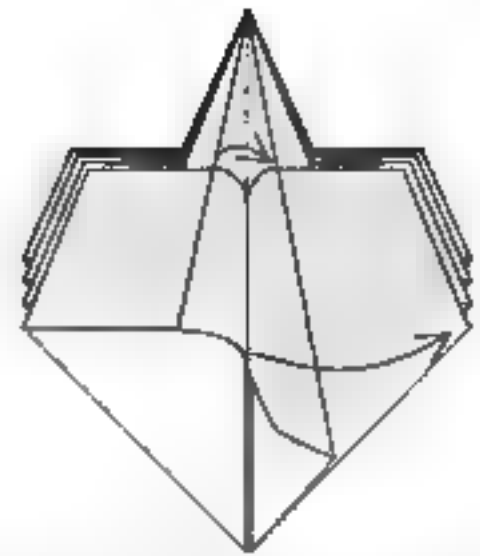
11. This is a completed spider  
base, standard configuration.



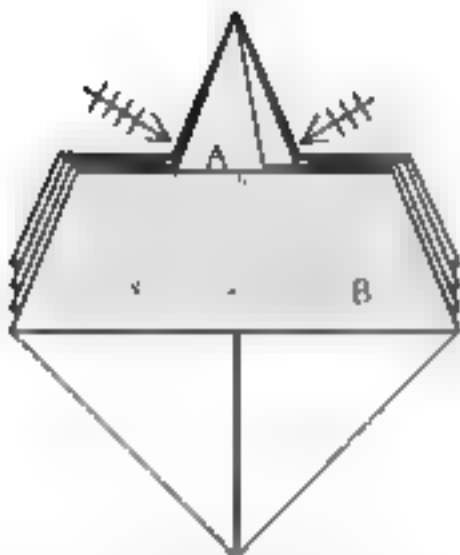
12. Fold and unfold all layers of the flap.



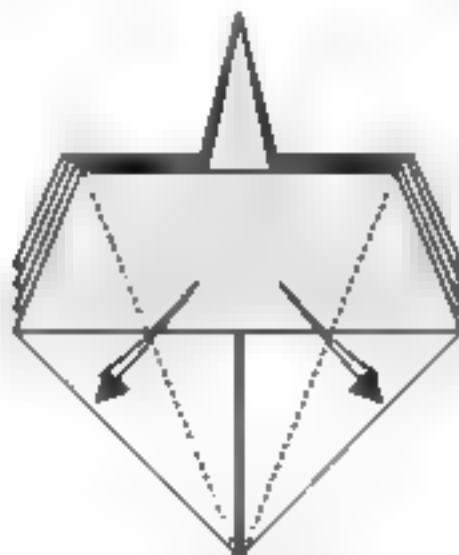
13. Pinch the flap where indicated and squash, flattening where the lines indicate, but not flattening the flap that you are pinching. The model will not be flat.



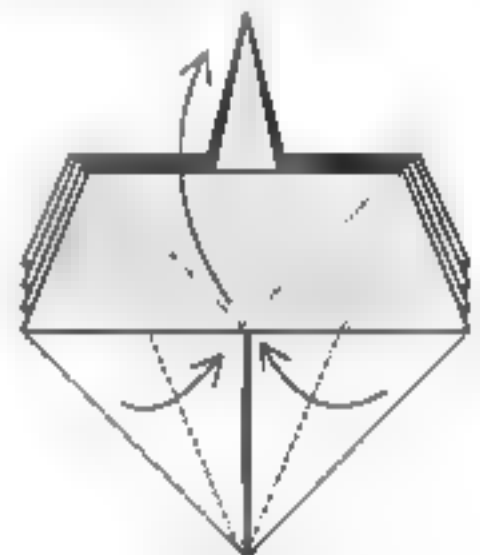
14. Now bring the flap back, keeping the squashed area flat, and pulling the raised area back into it's previous position. An annoying third ridge of paper will appear between the two ridges shown as AB in the following step as you do this. Adjust the third ridge so that it matches the lines shown in the following illustration, sticking a finger inside the model and guiding it as you fold.



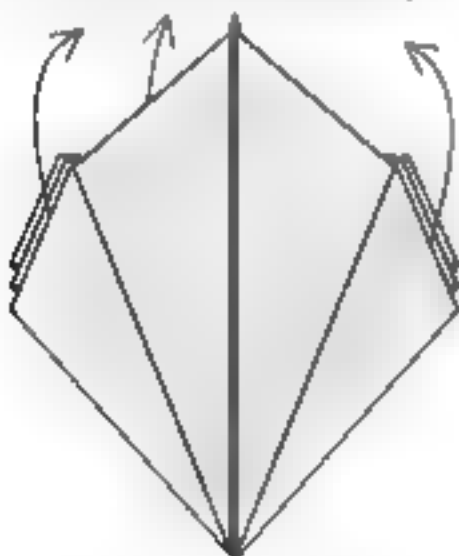
15. Completed squash. The dotted lines indicate an X-ray view of the hidden ridge and accompanying structures. Repeat the squash fold on the other seven flaps.



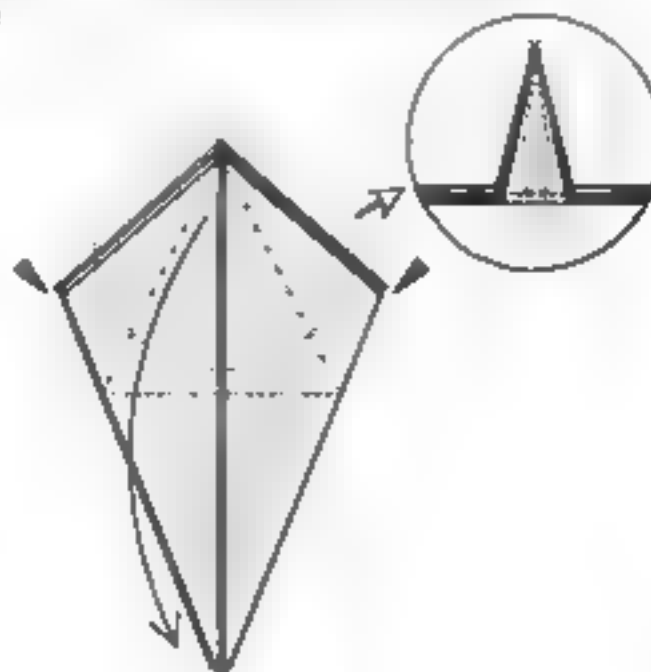
16. Prepare to double petal fold. Fold the flaps in and unfold.



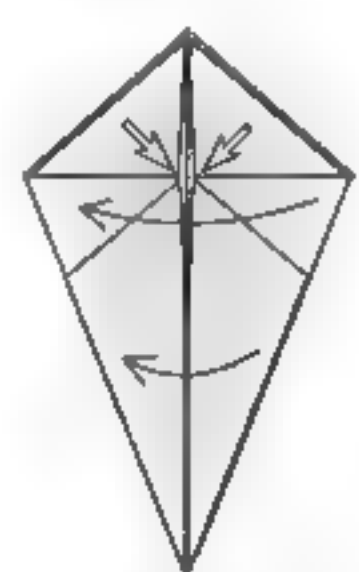
17. Petal fold upward.



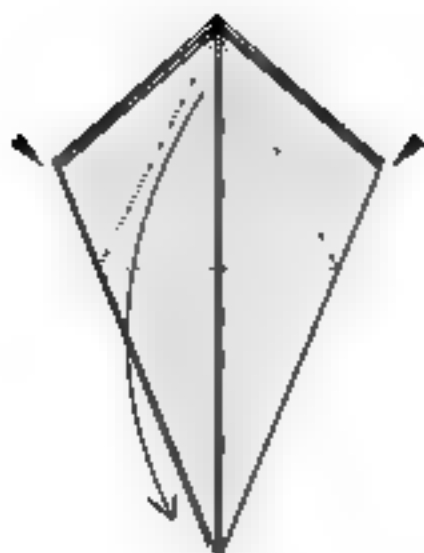
18. Repeat the petal-fold on the other three flaps.



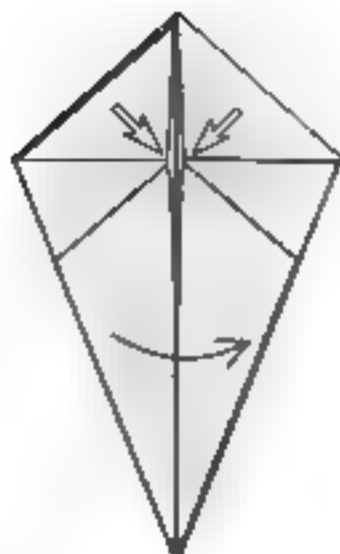
19. Petal-fold the flap downward, thinning the hidden layers as shown. This is not easy to do cleanly, so be as careful and accurate as possible.



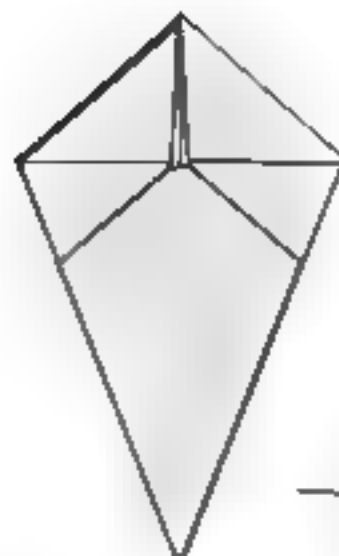
20. Mold the flaps folded in the previous step to make them as possible. Fold two flaps to the left.



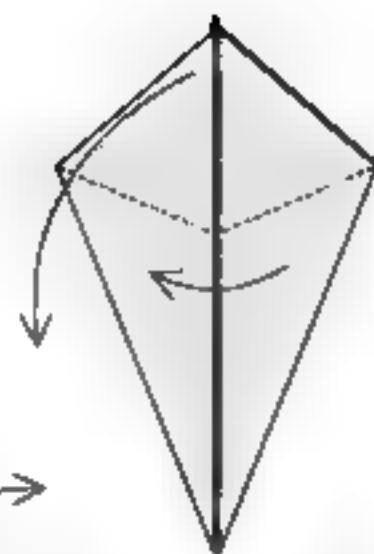
21 Repeat the petal fold.



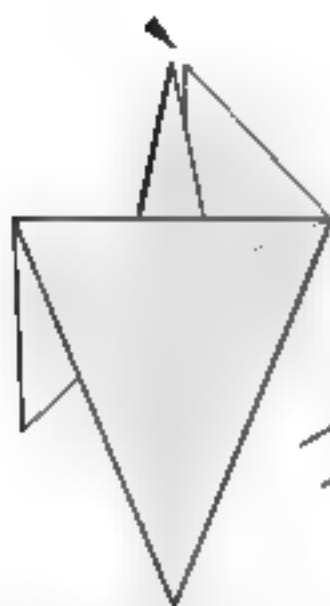
22 Mold the flaps folded in the previous step to make them as possible. Fold one flap to the right



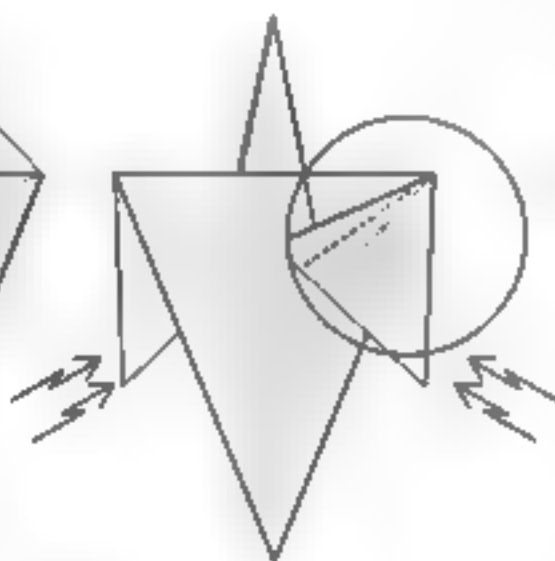
23. Turn the model over



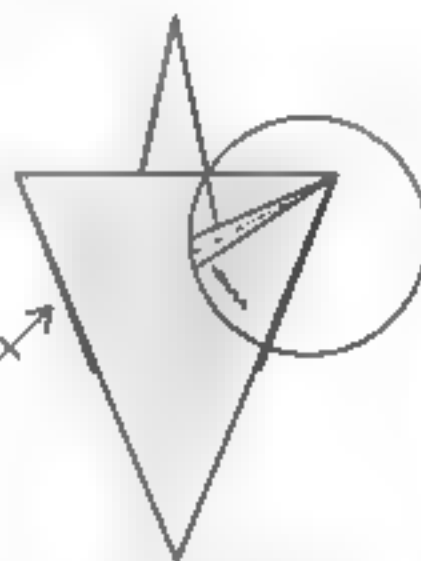
24. Fold one flap to the left incorporating the reverse fold on the existing crease



25 The opposite the reverse fold on the other side



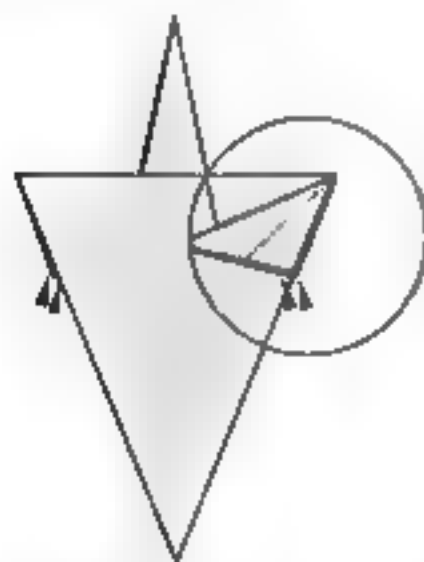
26 Cut away view. Comp on both sides using the "other" inner crease as a guide.



27 Thin the ridge that was formed with a "Pleat Sink"



28 Reverse fold the large outer flap in half on both sides



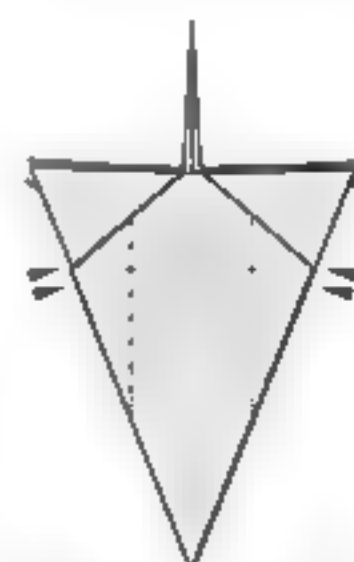
29 Reverse fold both flaps in half in each side



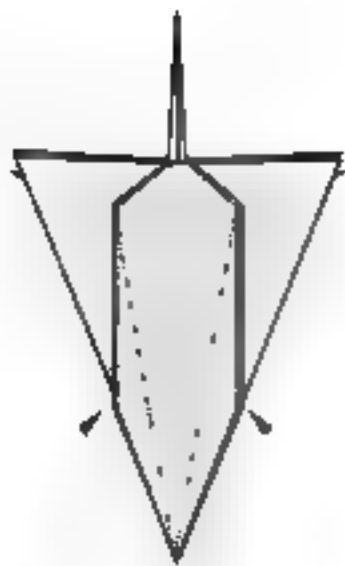
30 Thin each of the flaps in half by pleat-sinking



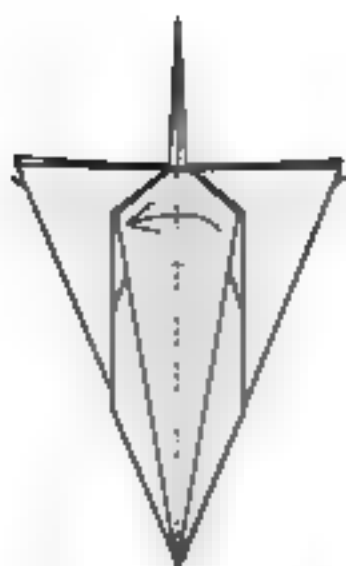
31 Like this. All layers should line up and the "legs" should be very thin and even.



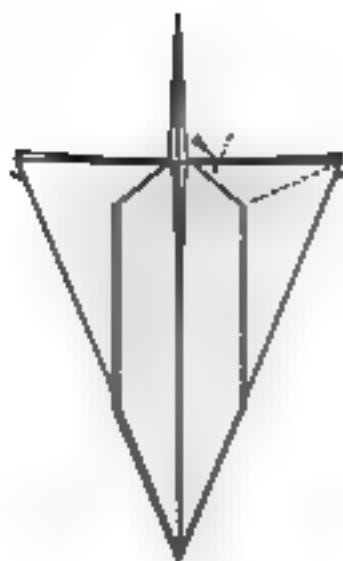
32 Sink down on either side making the inside as clean as possible as you do so



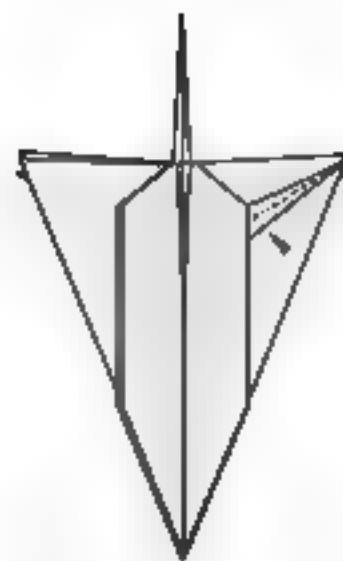
33. Sink the top layer



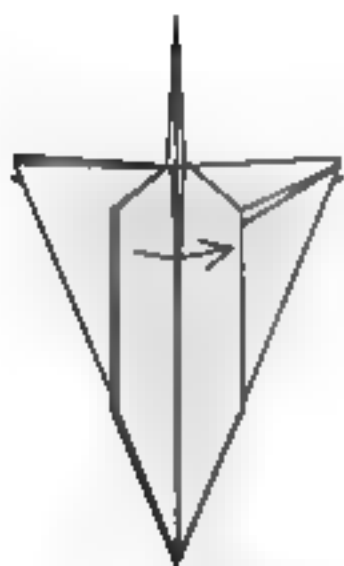
34. Fold one layer to the left.



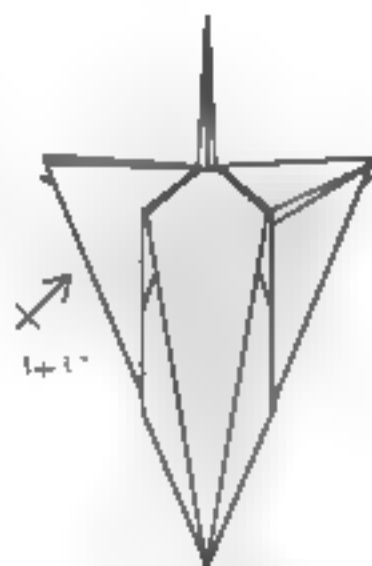
35. Reverse fold along the edge of the hidden leg. This is not easy and you may need to 'wrap' some of the paper on the left to do it.



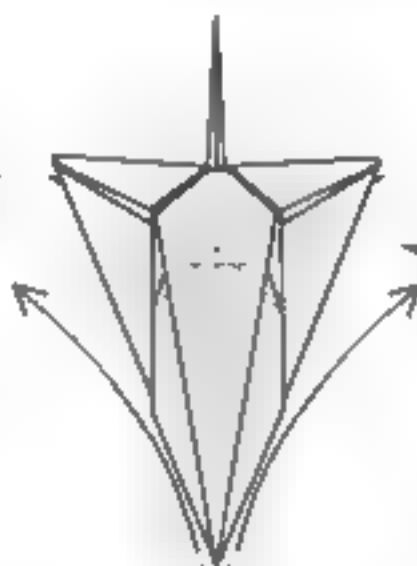
36. Reverse fold again.



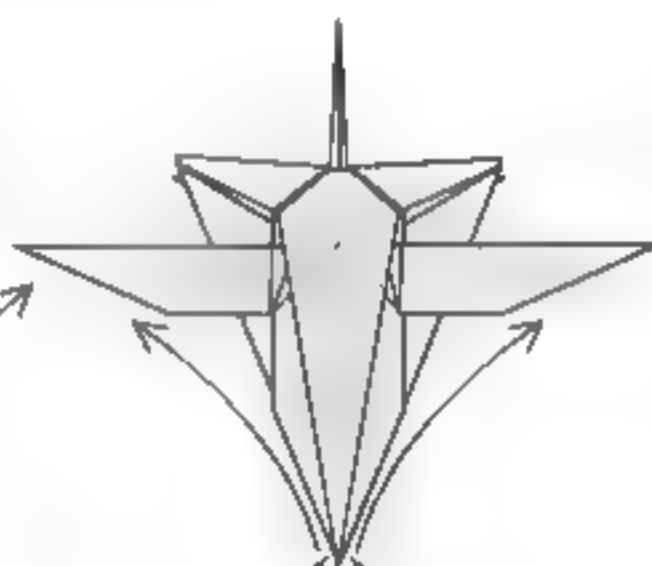
37. Fold a flap to the right



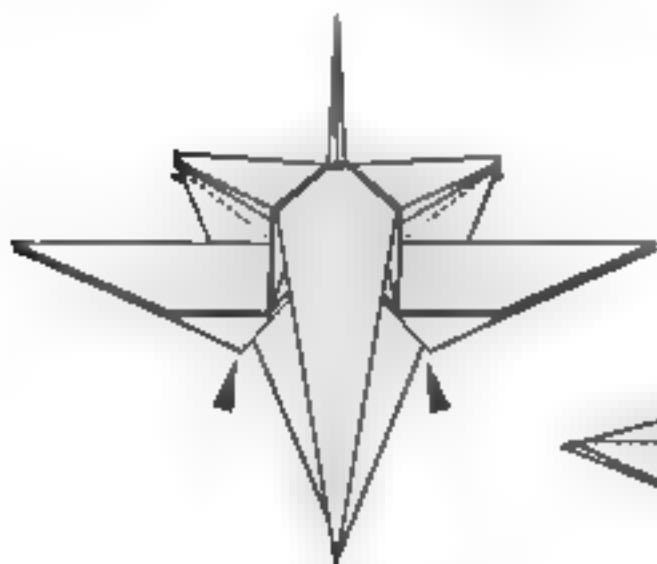
38. Repeat steps 34, 37 on the other side.



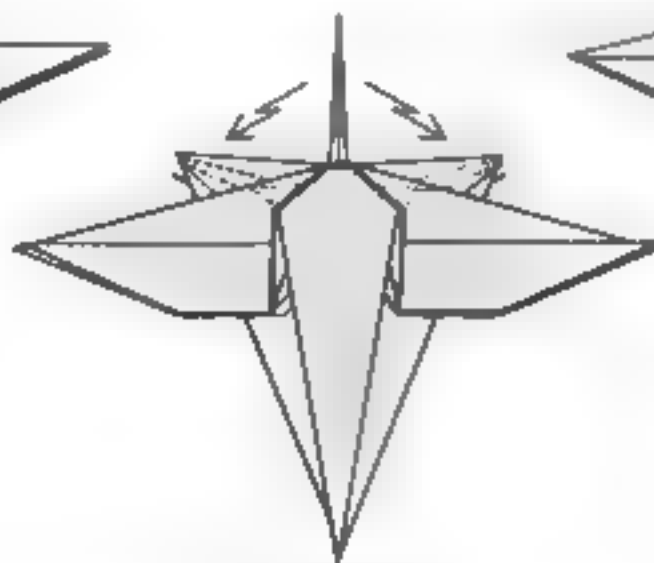
39. Reverse fold the upper set of points



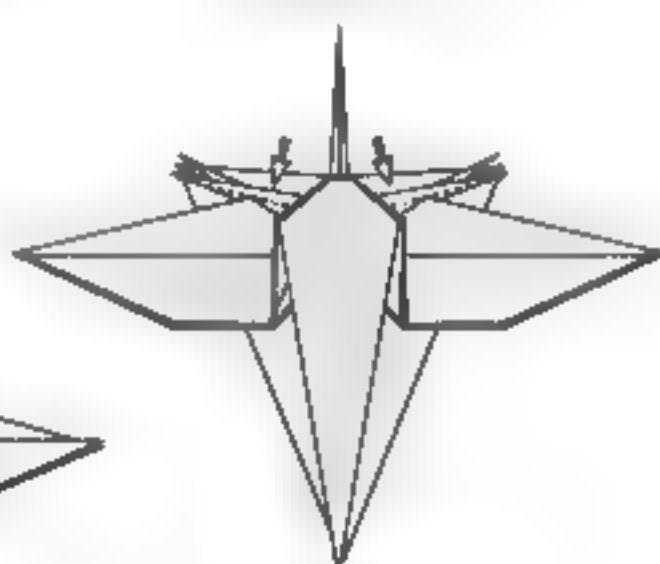
40. Reverse fold the next set of points



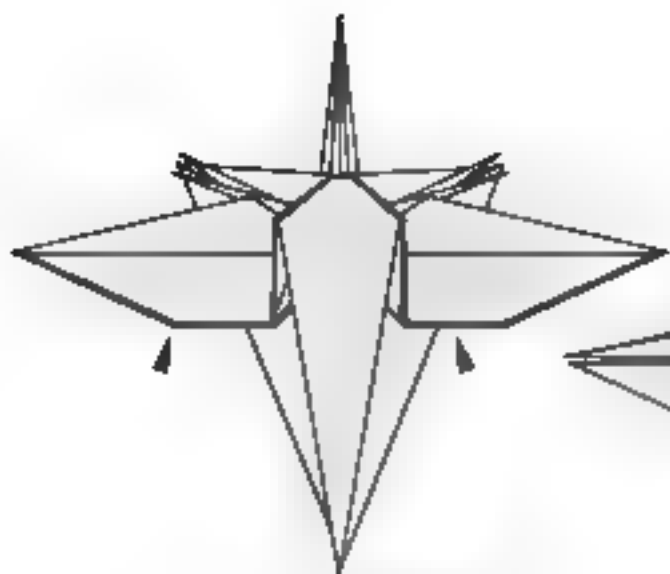
41. Reverse fold the back of the wings as far as possible.



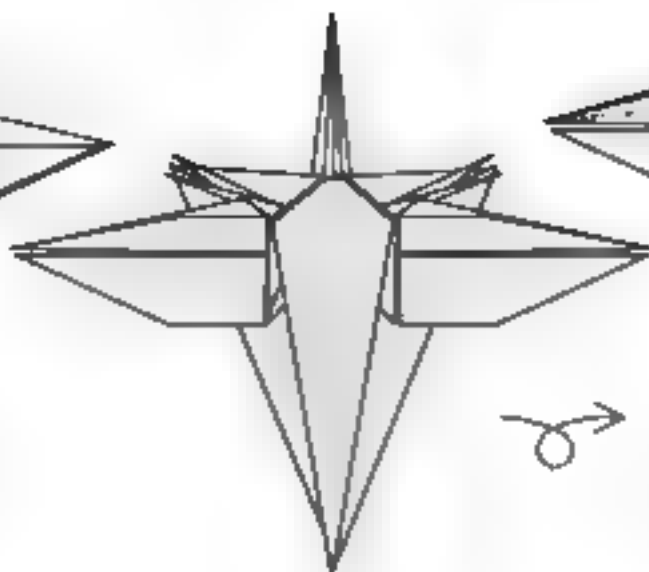
42. Pleat the flap in thirds along the edge of the leg.



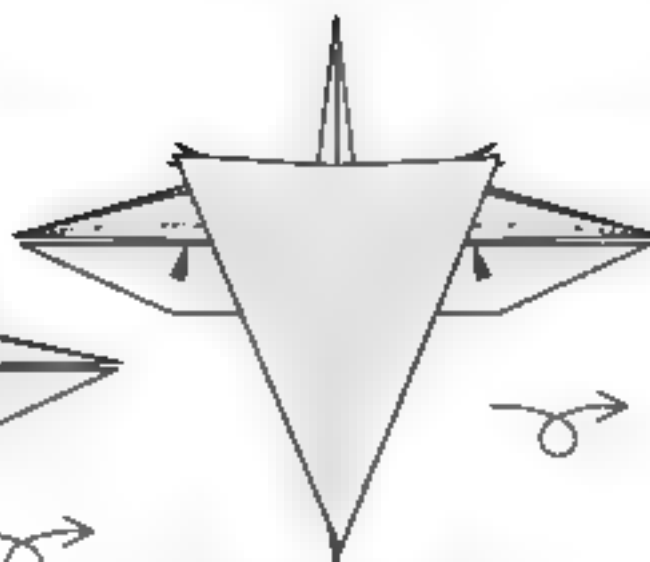
43. Complete the leg by pushing the extra layer over the others.



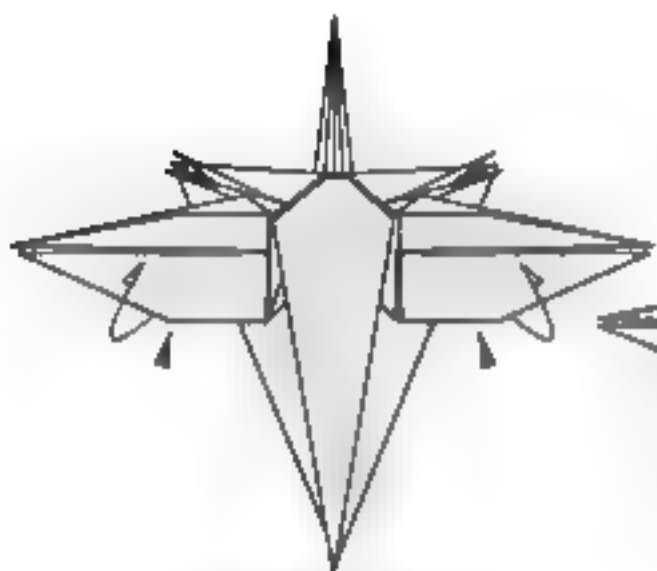
44. Reverse fold the other layer of the rear wing upward



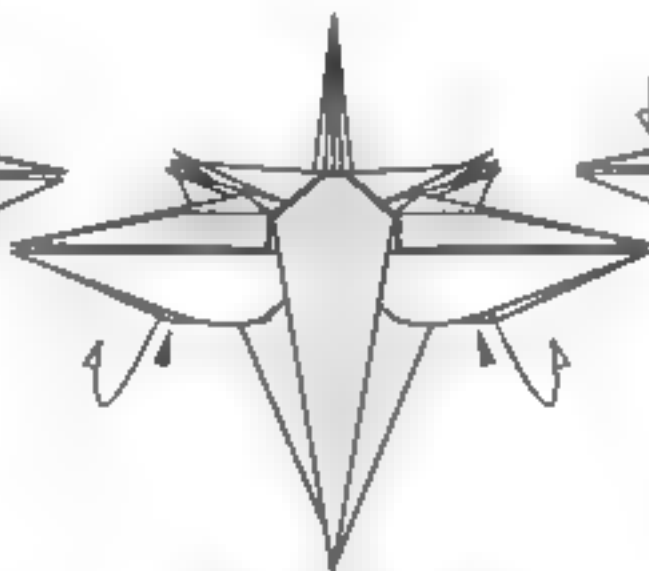
45. Turn the model over



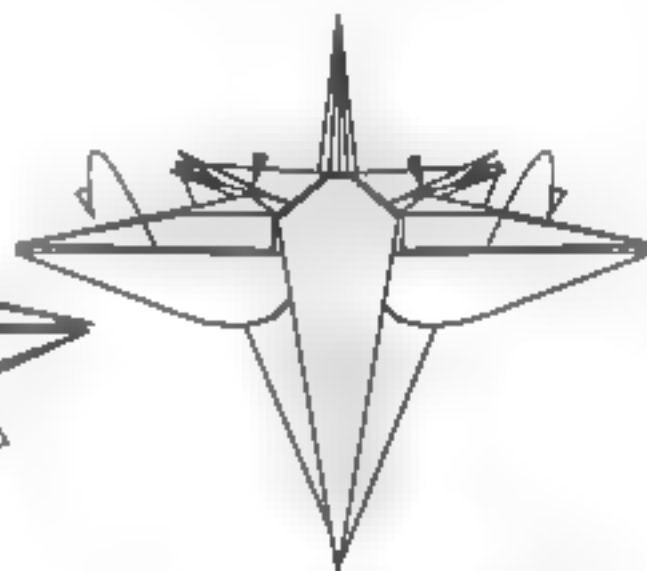
46. Push some paper up to expose some white and turn over



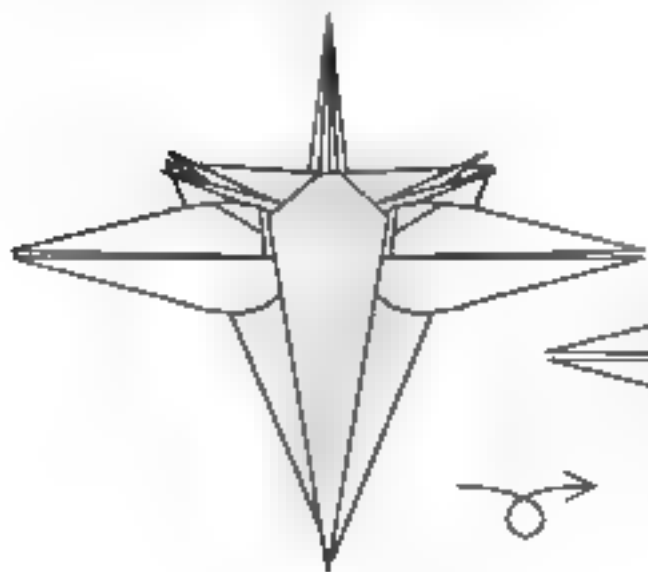
47. Carefully wrap the outer layer around the top of the wings. As you do this bring some of the paper which was lost in the sink in step 33



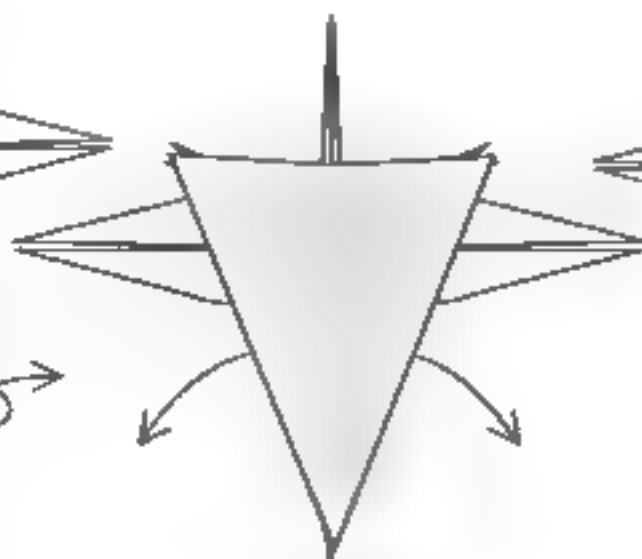
48. Repeat the wrap on the next layer of the wing again using the embossed paper to maximize and shape the wing.



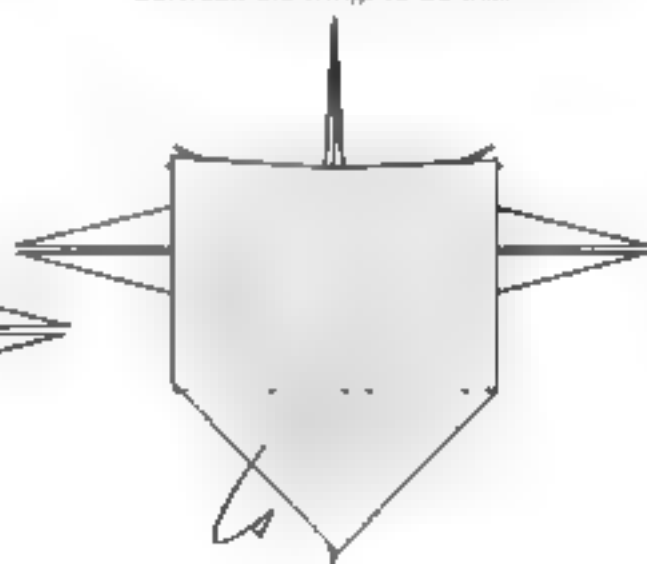
49. Wrap a final time, entrapping both layers of the upper wing. Make sure that the wing stays in the same position. You will need to stay a little with the those layers of paper incorporating a sort of a "twist-fold" between the wings to do this.



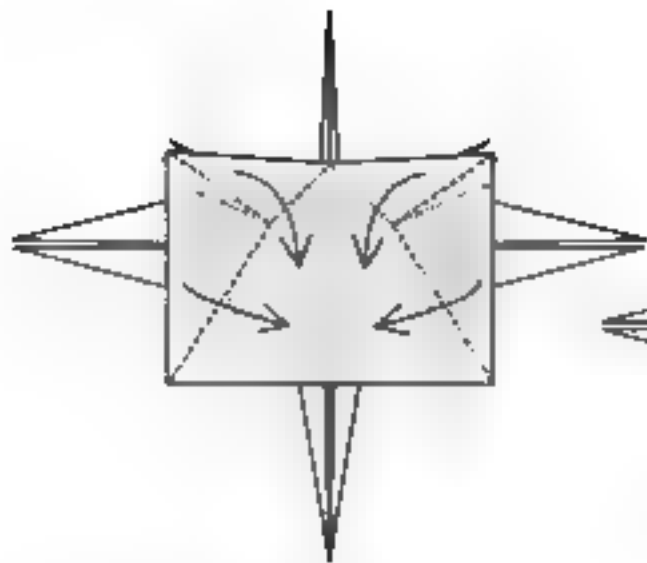
50. Turn the model over



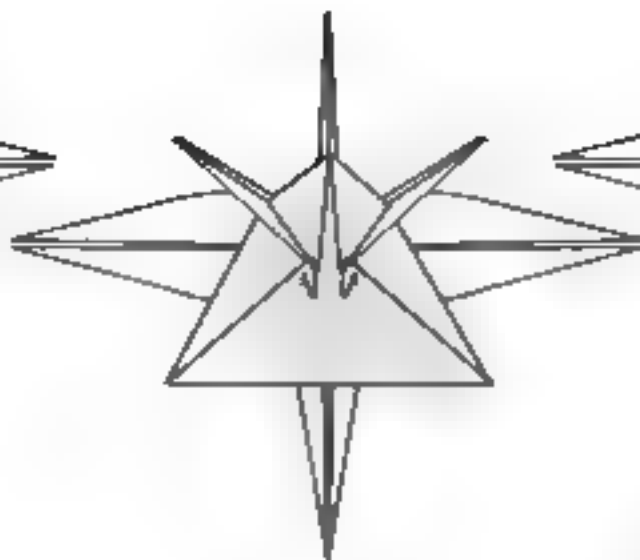
51. Carefully slide out some loose paper



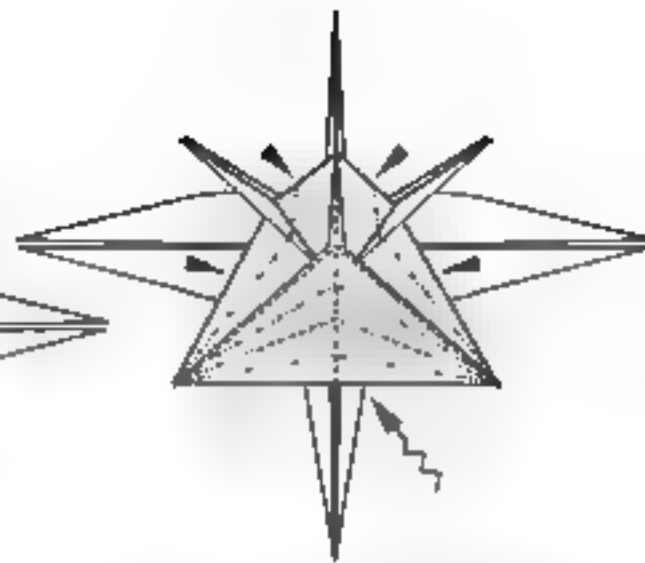
52. Fold the flap underneath



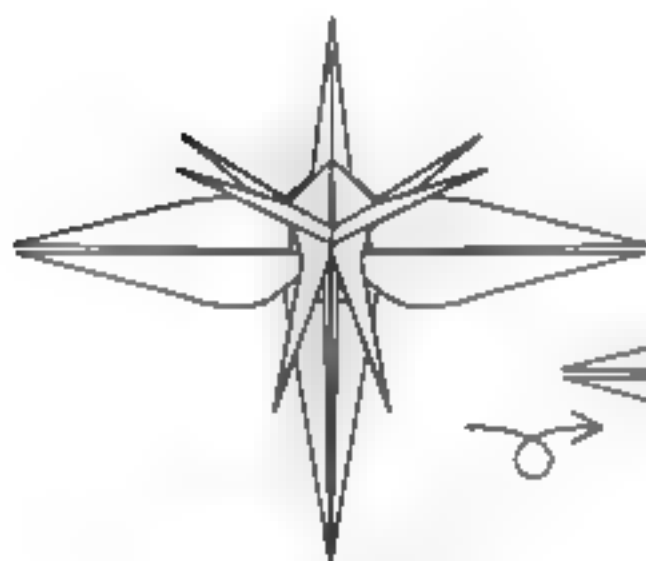
53. Similar to a rabbit ear. Use the structures behind as a guide.



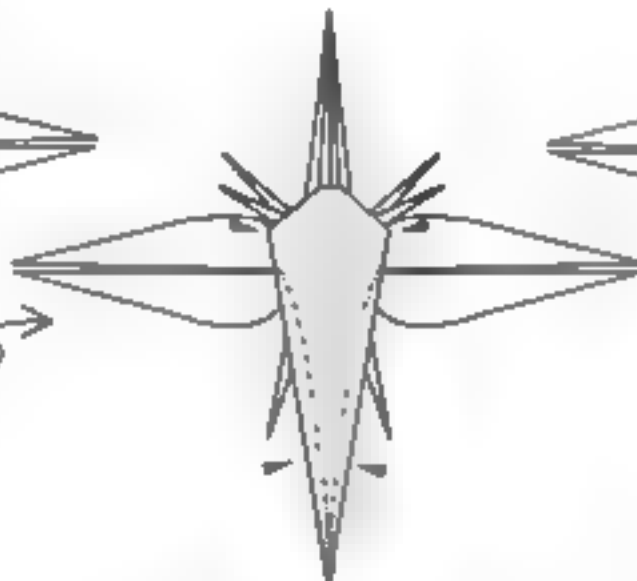
54. Tuck the little tabs underneath.



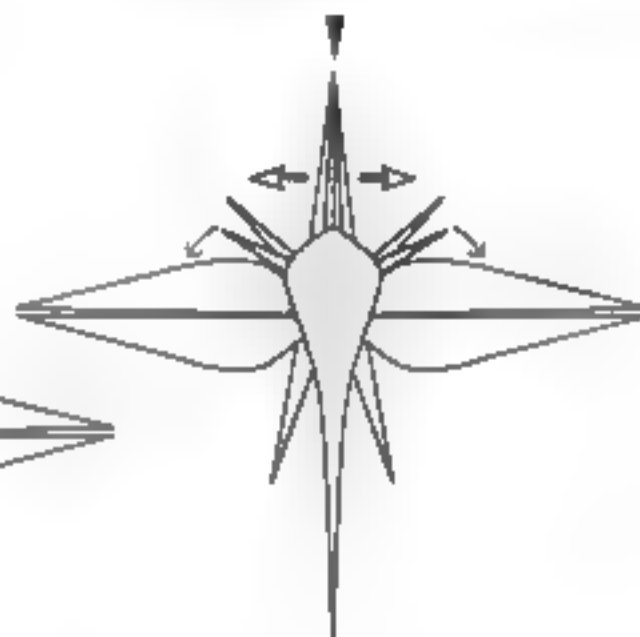
55. Pleat the structure to create the rear legs. Start with the outermost set and work your way in, compressing the body as you go.



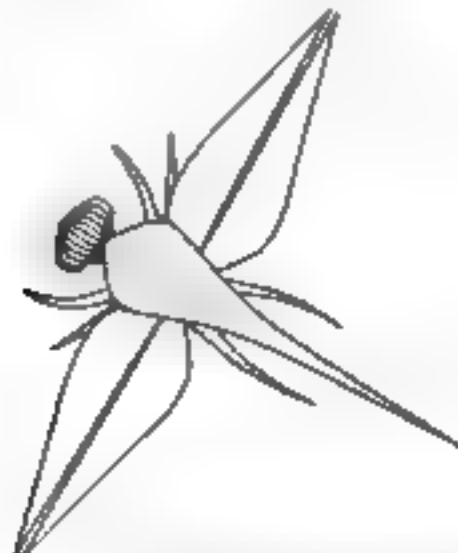
56. Like this approximately. Turn the model over.



57. Thin the tail again and mold the model into final shape by compressing and rounding the body area and thinning and rounding out the tail.



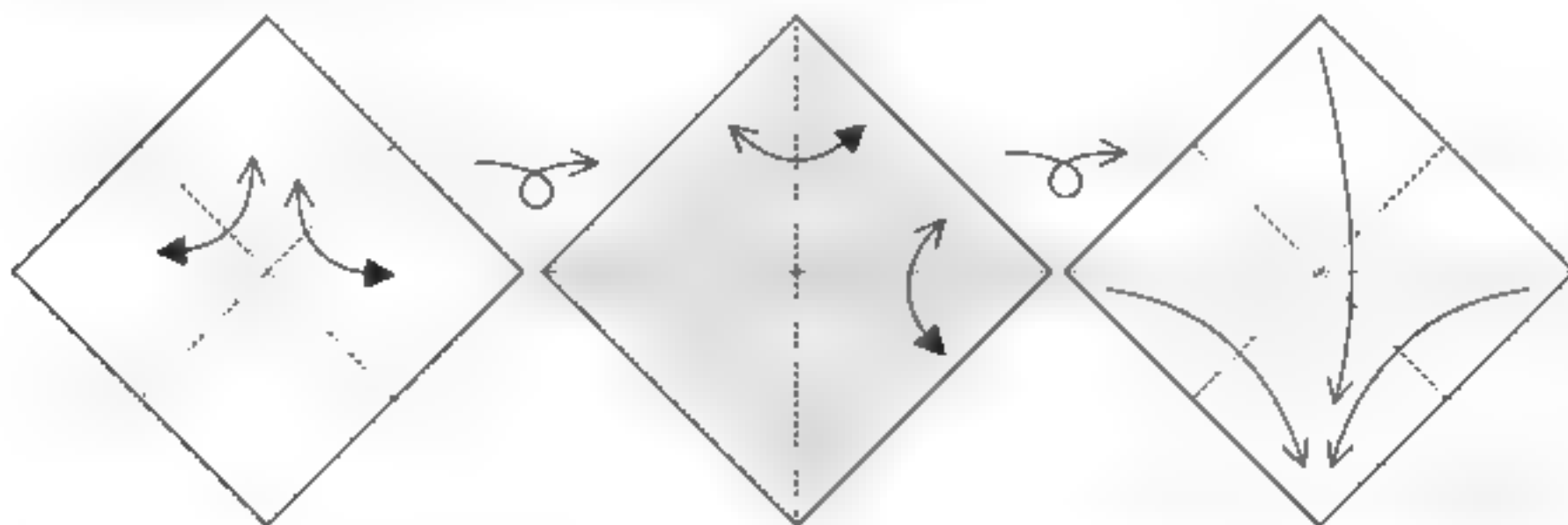
58. Form the head by opening up the spike at the top while pinching at the base. Curl the legs slightly and the model is complete.



59. Completed model. Additional sculpting may be added at the folder's option.

# Jester by Michael Adcock (TX)

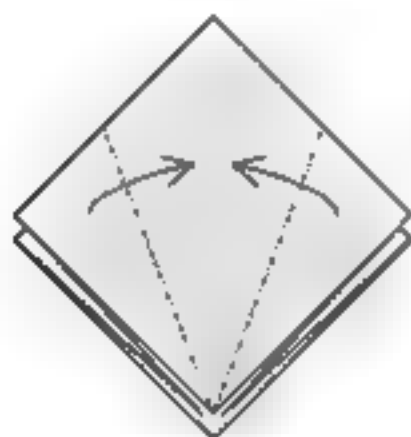
Intermediate Fold from a colored bird base. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 6" high.



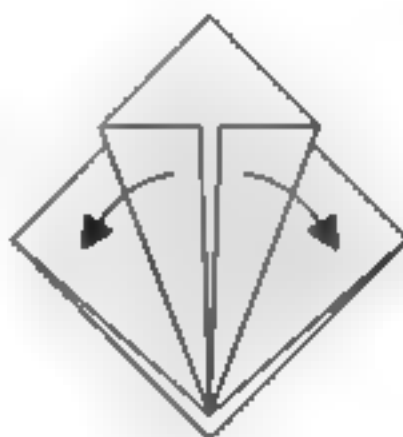
1. Fold and unfold horizontally in both directions. Turn the paper over.

2. Fold and unfold diagonally in both directions. Turn the paper over.

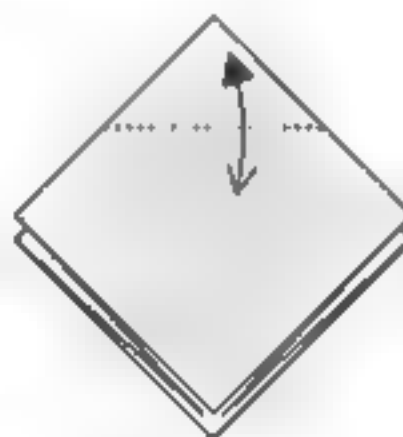
3. Bring all four corners together forming a preliminary base on the existing creases.



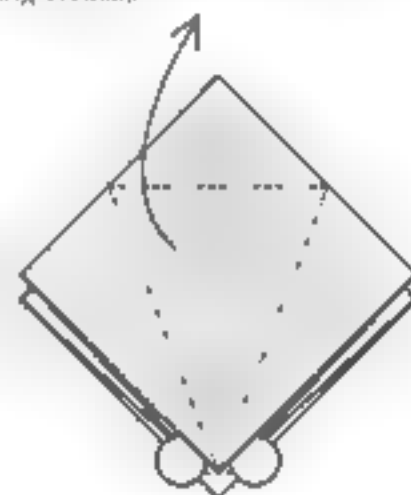
4. Fold the edges in.



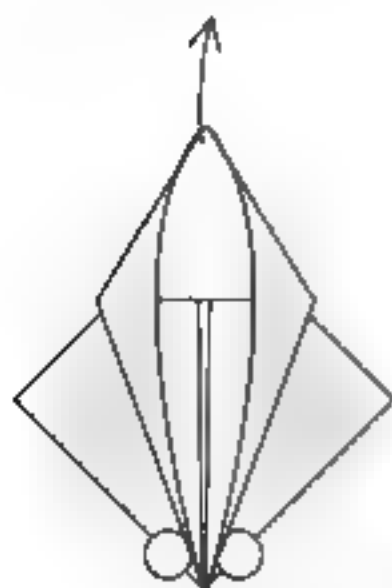
5. Unfold the flaps.



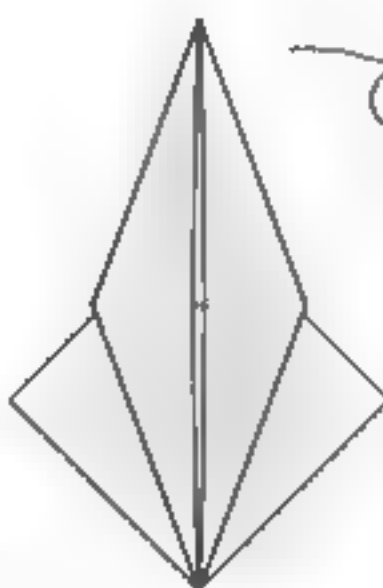
6. Fold and unfold.



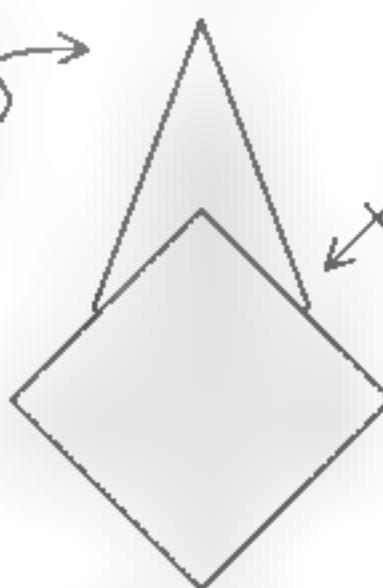
7. Place your fingers where the flaps are and bring the center point all the way up, past the top of the model.



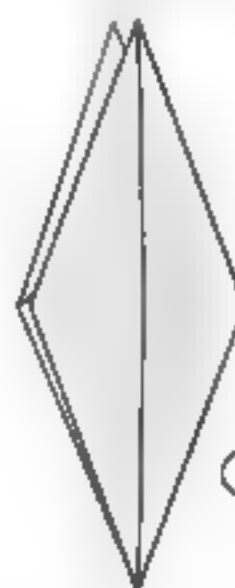
8. In mid-fold, this is a completed petal fold. Turn the model over.



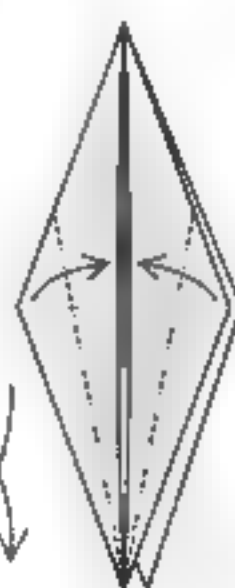
9. This is a completed petal fold. Turn the model over.



10. Repeat steps 4-9 on the other side.



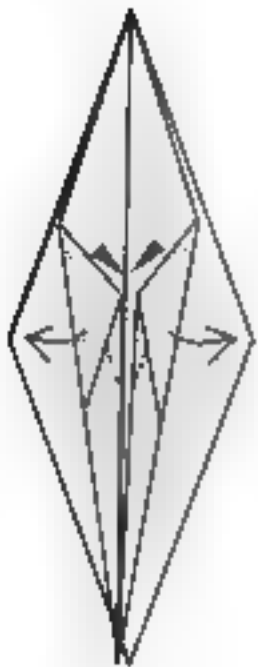
11. Turn the model over.



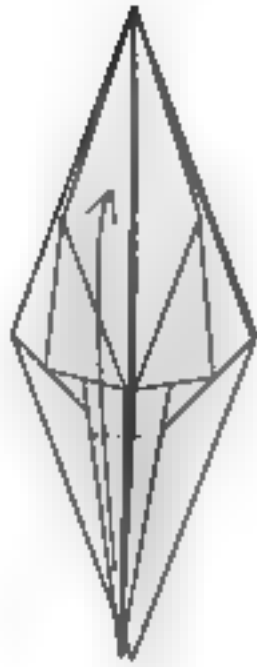
12. Fold in.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Jul '95

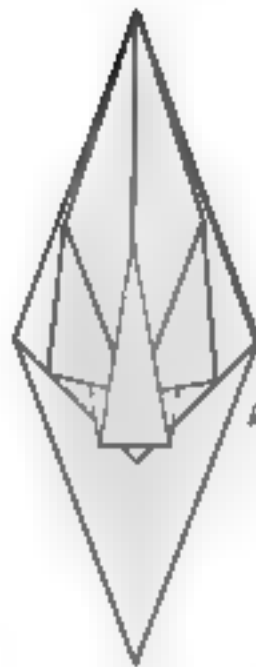




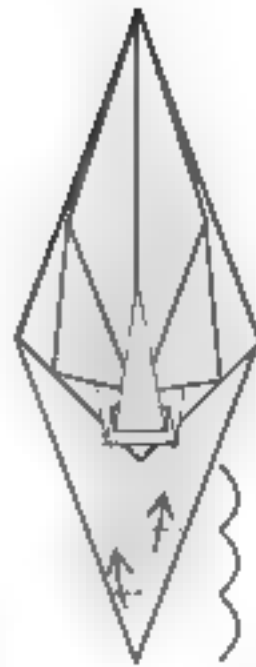
13 Spread Squash



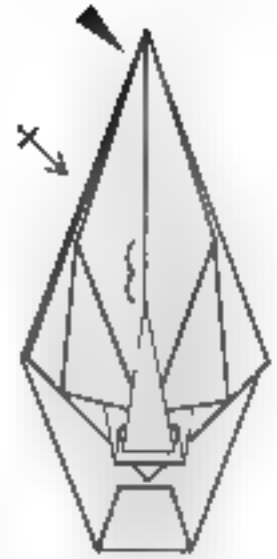
14 Fold up



15 Crimp nose



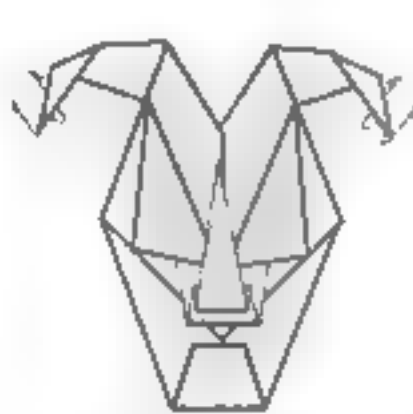
16 Fold in thirds



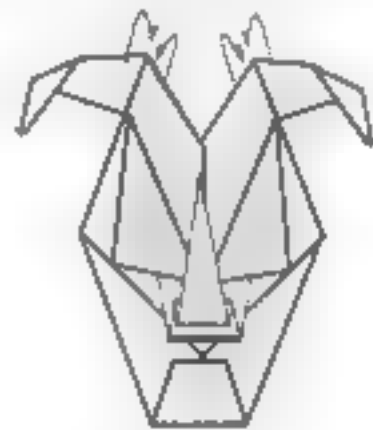
17 Reverse fold



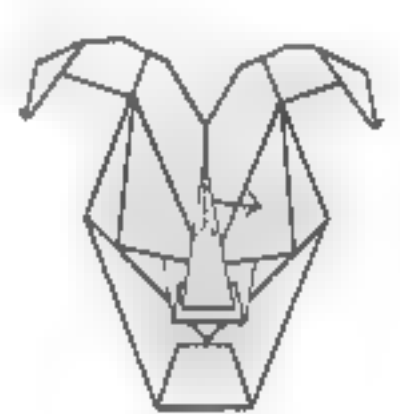
18 Classic reverse fold



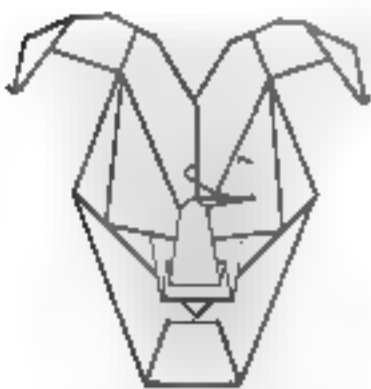
19 Outside reverse fold



20 Tuck inside



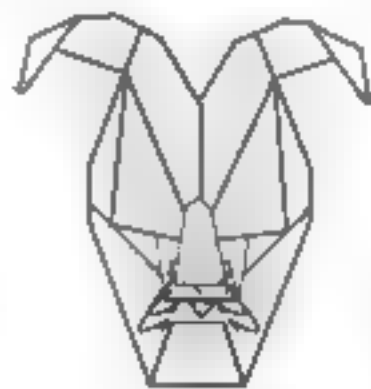
21 Rabbit ear



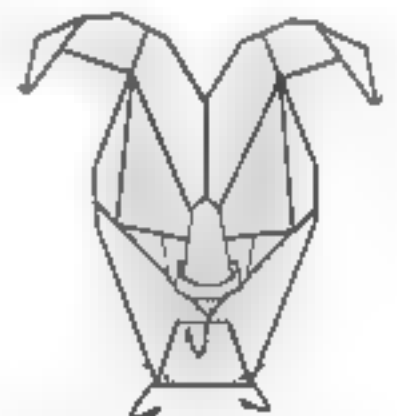
22 Tuck inside



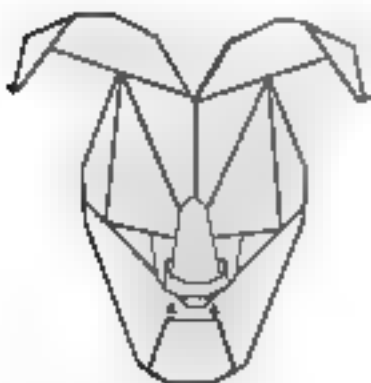
23 Tuck behind



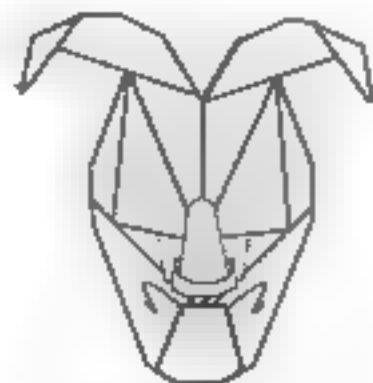
24 Tuck behind



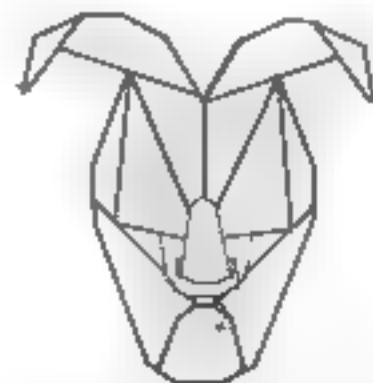
25 Tuck behind



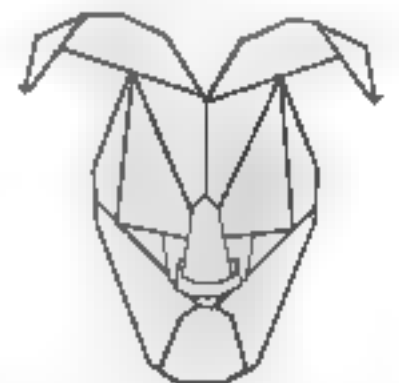
26 Slide out



27 Tuck behind



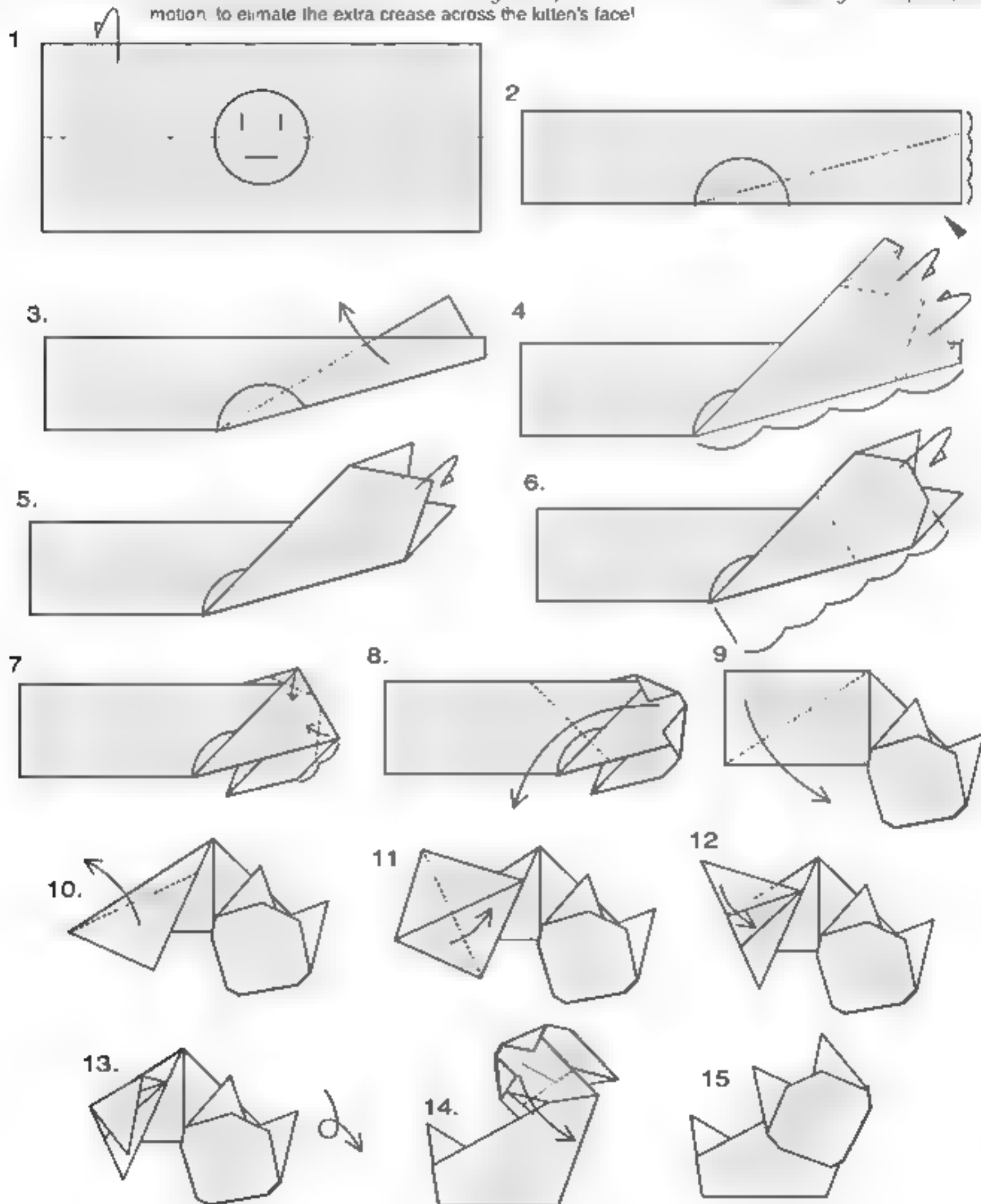
28 Place upper lip above lower lip



29 Completed model

# "...A Dollar for the Kitty" by J.C. Nolan © '95

Intermediate Fold from a dollar bill. Note from the designer if you are comfortable with the folding, do steps 1-3 in one motion to eliminate the extra crease across the kitten's face!

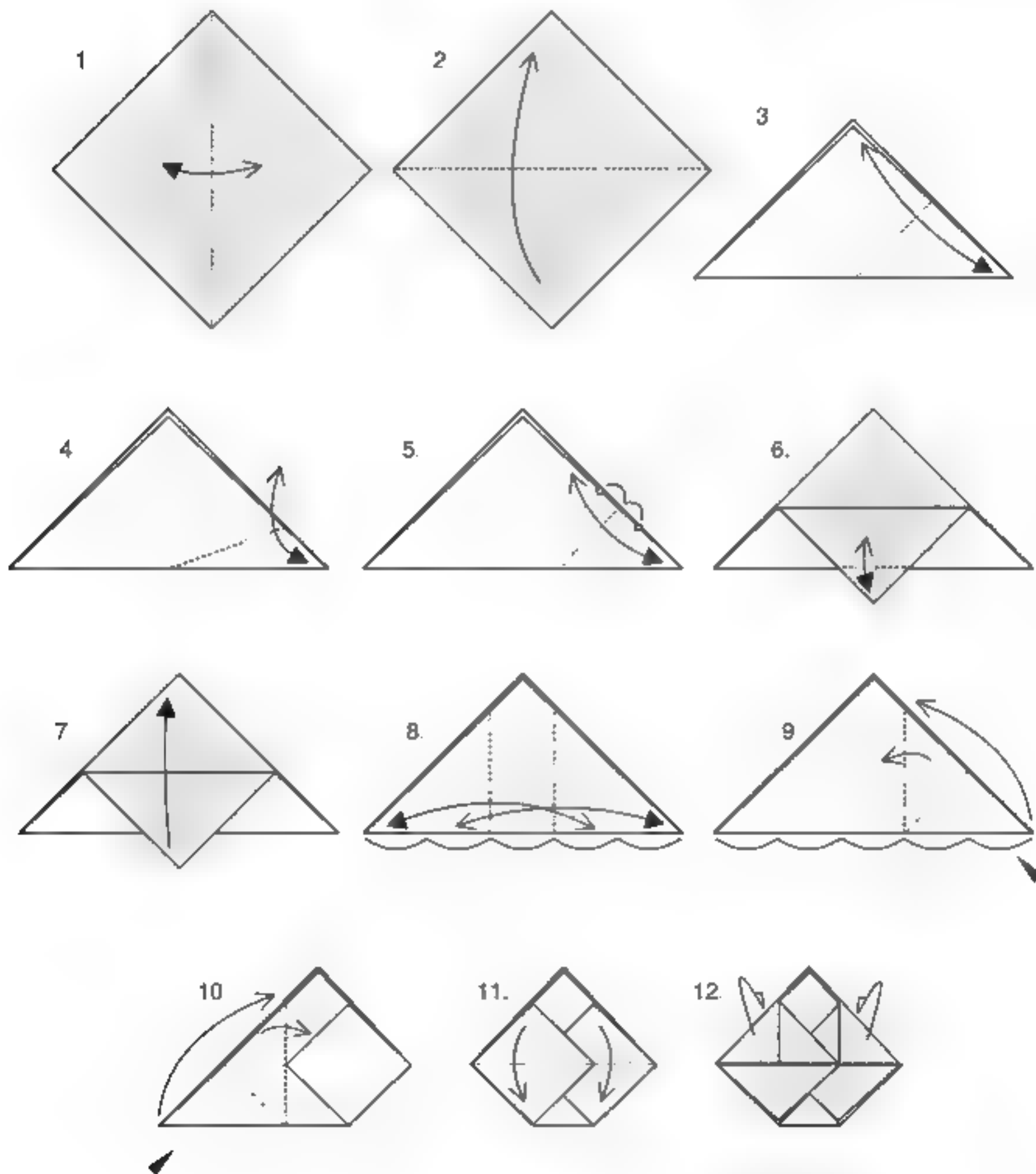


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Jan. '96

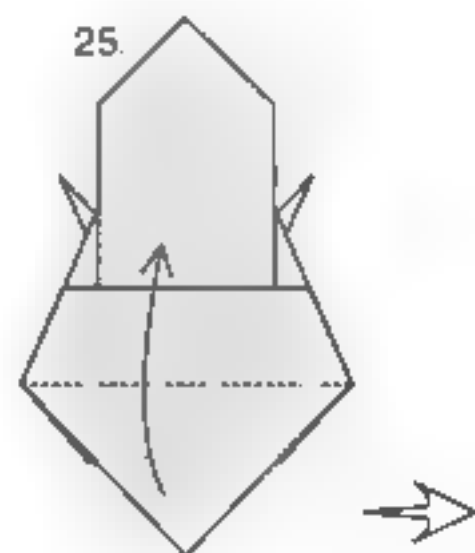
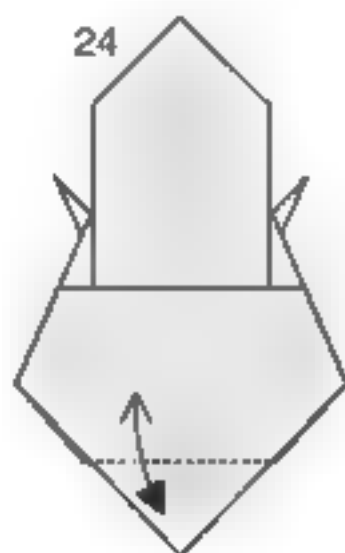
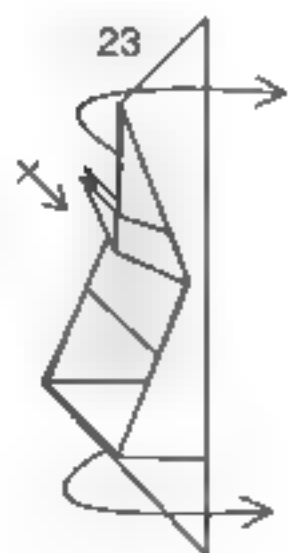
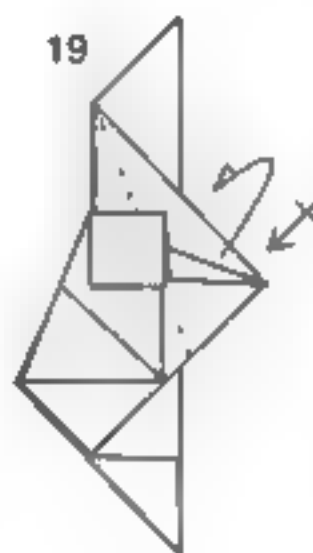
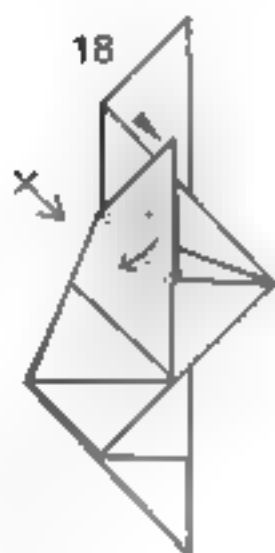
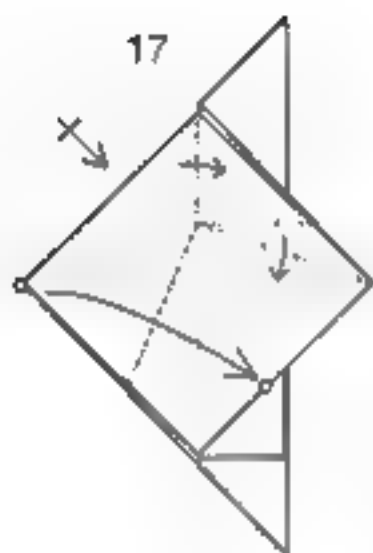
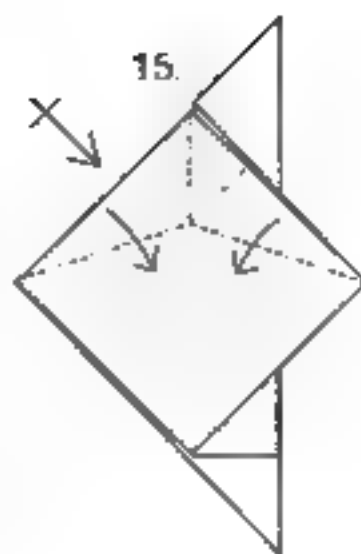
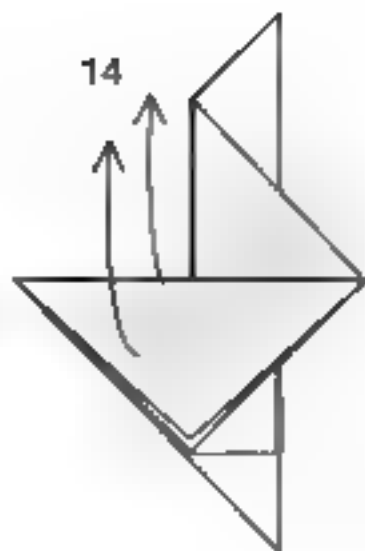
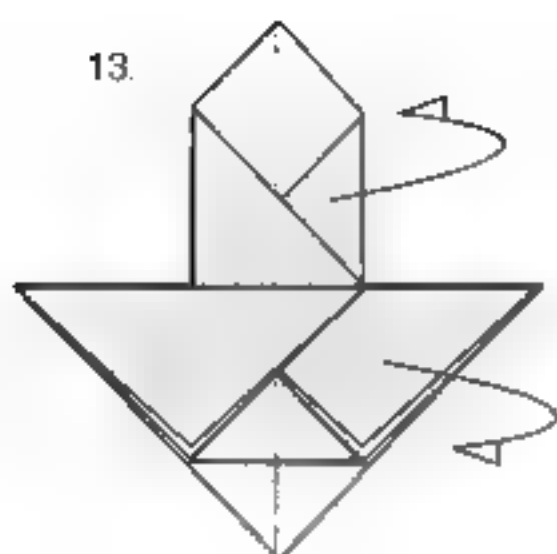
# Penguin by Michael LaFosse (MA)

Intermediate

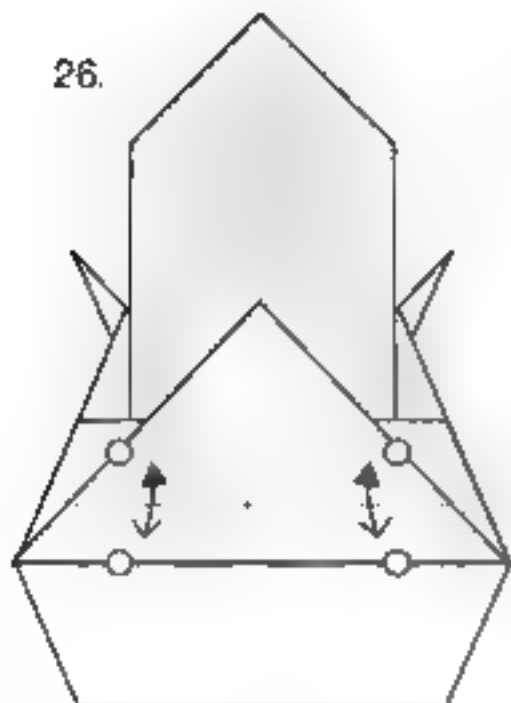
Editor's note: This model was designed when Michael was 14 from an uncolored piece of paper!  
Fold from a black square of paper. Start with colored side up.



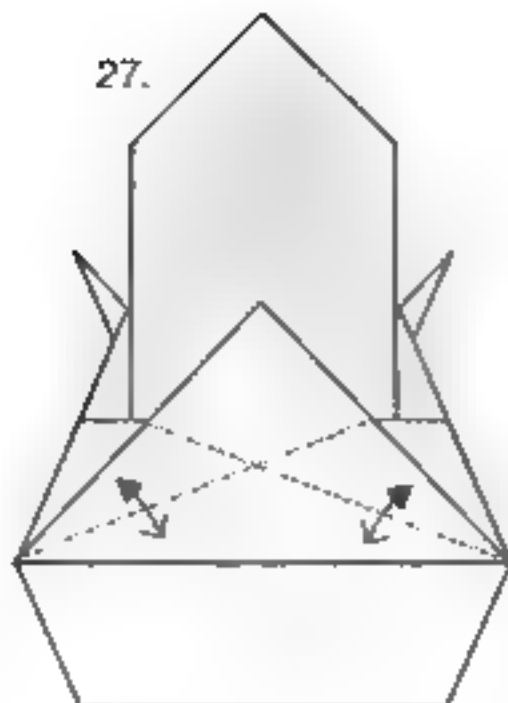
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct. '95



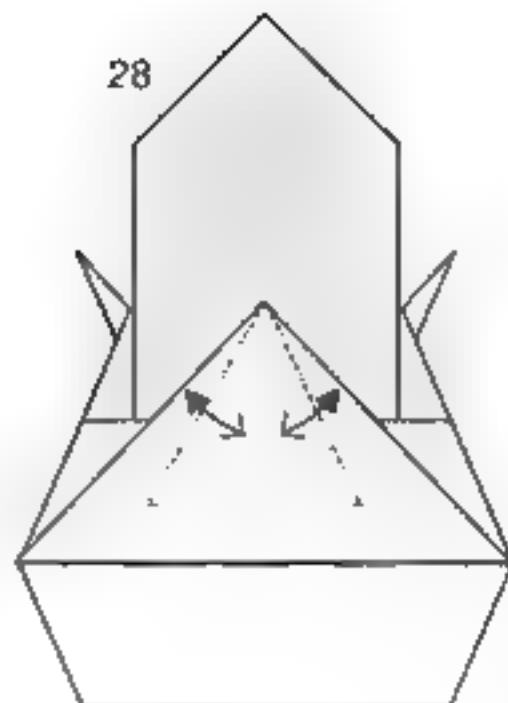
26.



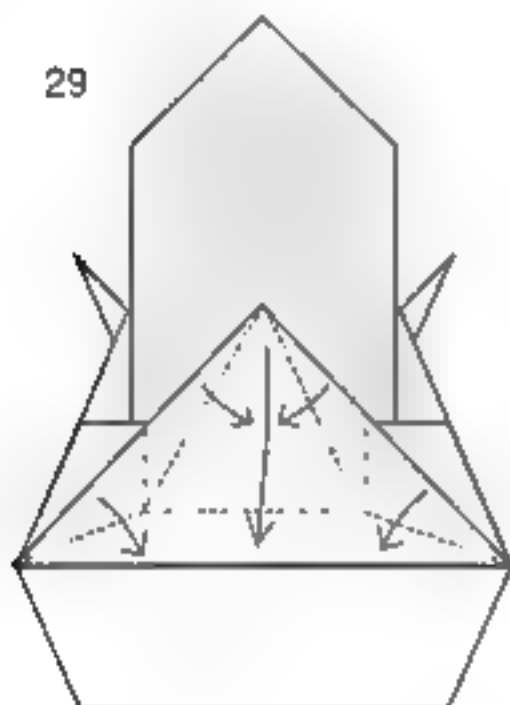
27.



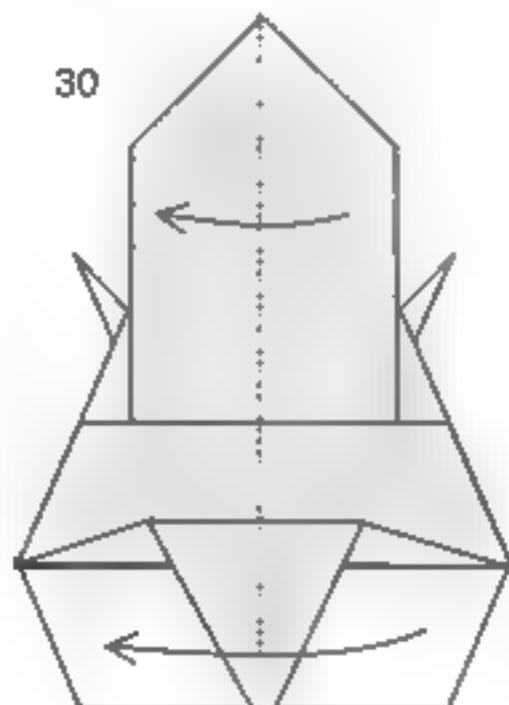
28



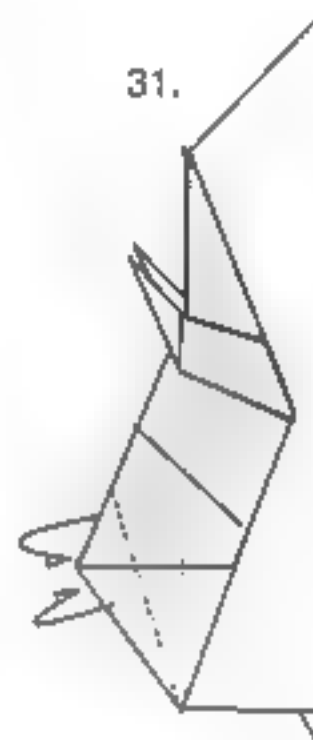
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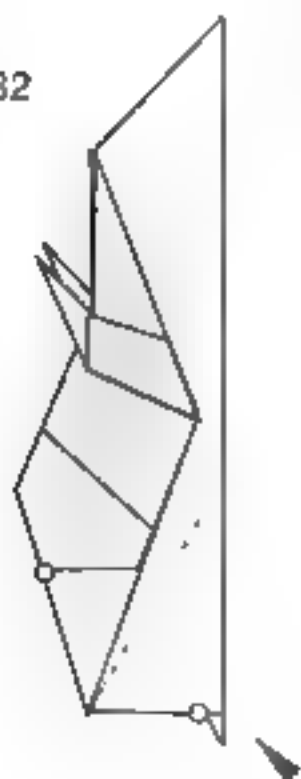
30



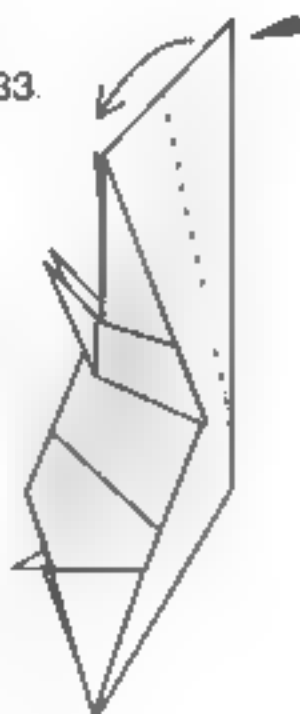
31.



32



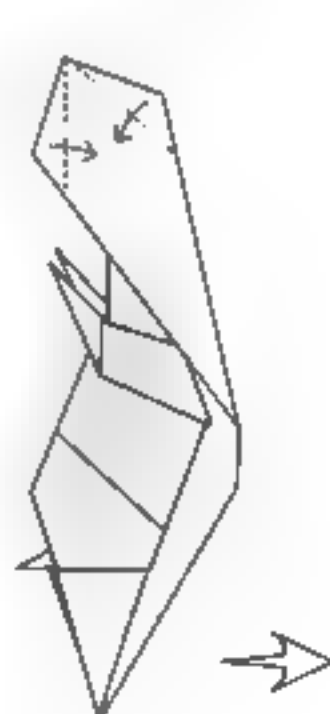
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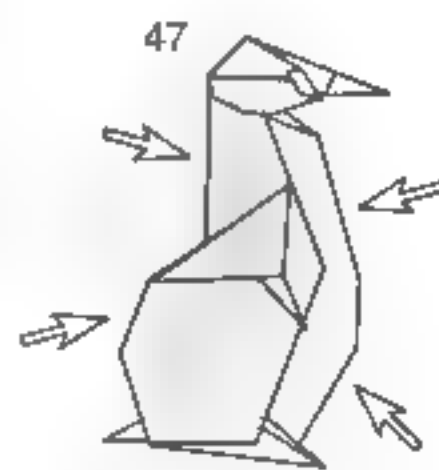
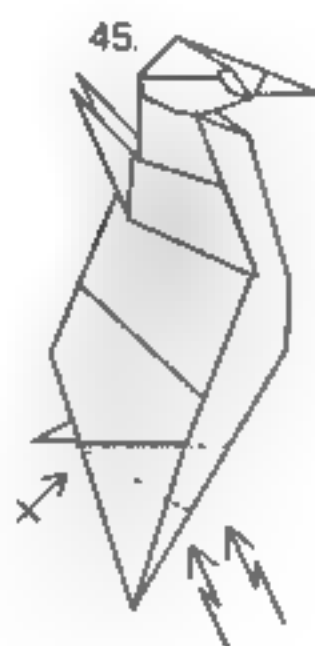
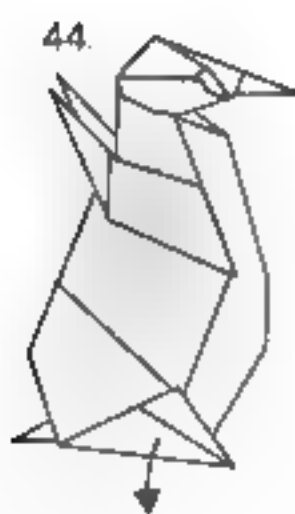
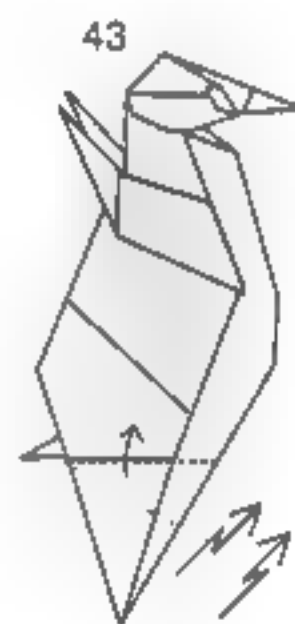
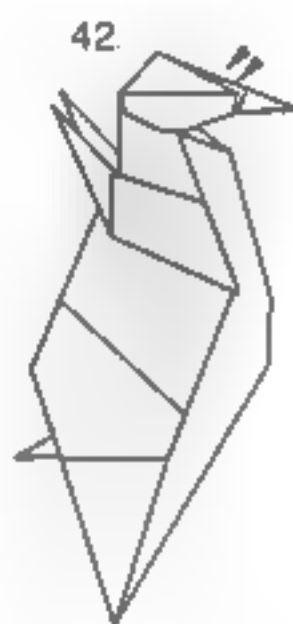
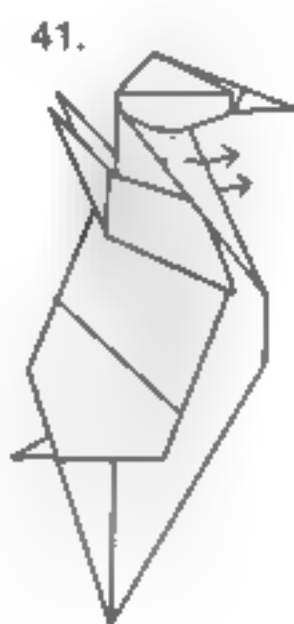
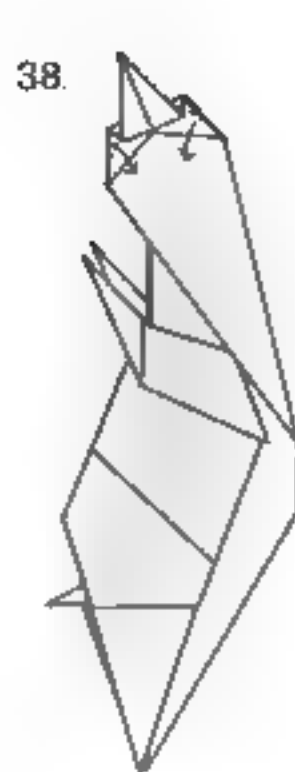


34



35.

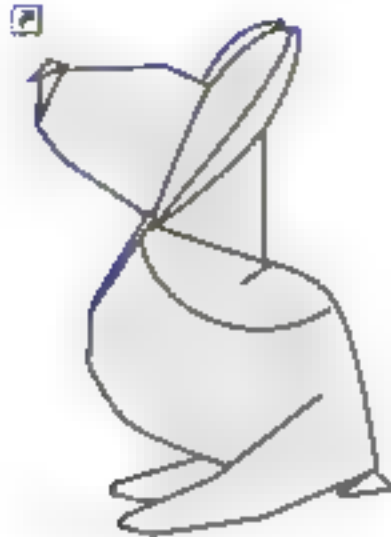




Shape to make 3d

***1997***

***Money Bunny*** by J.C. Nolan (MD)

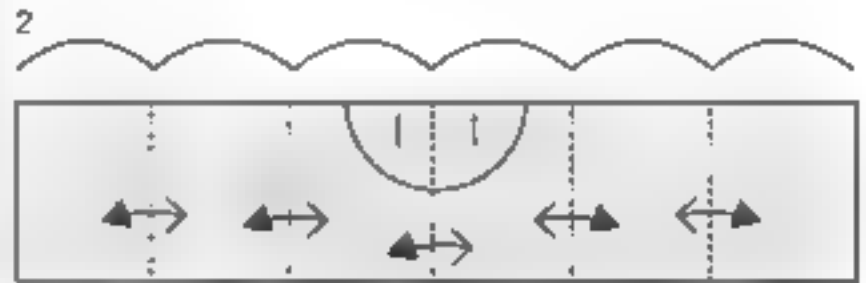
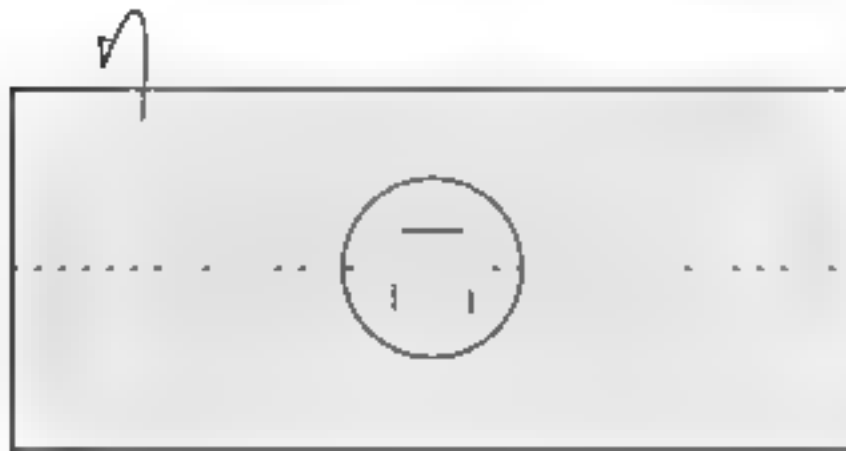


# Money Bunny by J.C. Nolan (MD)

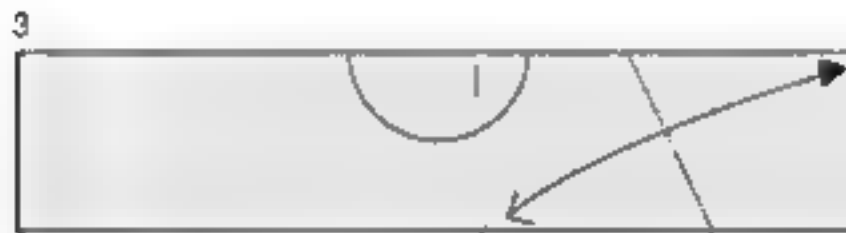
© '95

High Intermediate

**Designer's Note** This model was designed spontaneously in church while waiting for the basket to pass me two years to reengineer it in a way that led itself to diagramming. Definately a sculpted model. tread on Fold from a crisp \$1 bill oriented as shown in the diagrams.



Divide into 6ths. Crease sharply!



Note that this fold cuts the corner slightly.



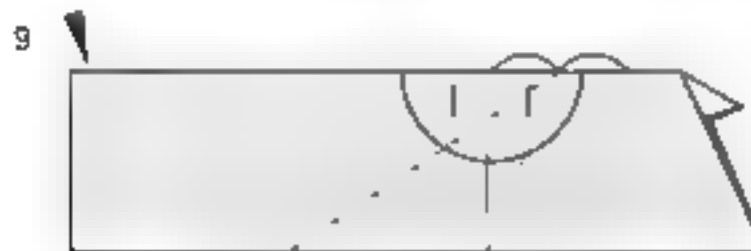
Swivel fold on both sides



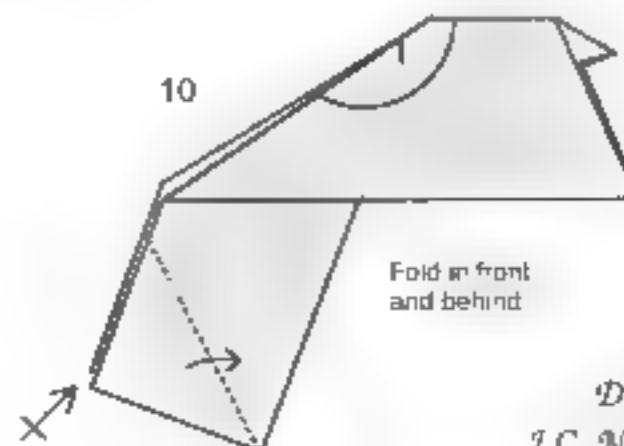
Swivel fold on both sides.



Swivel fold on both sides, tucking the flaps inside



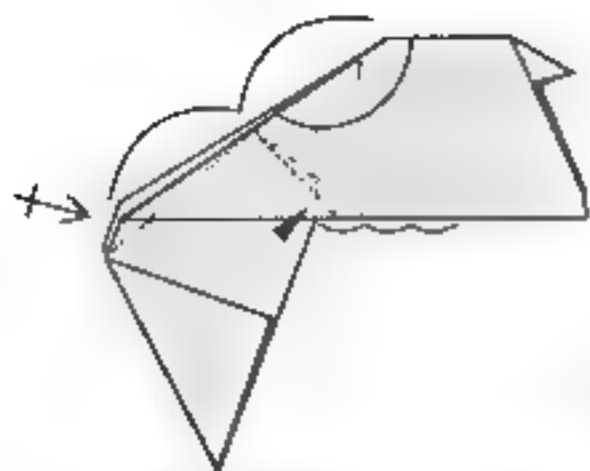
Reverse fold, lining the folded edge up with the "Center Crease"



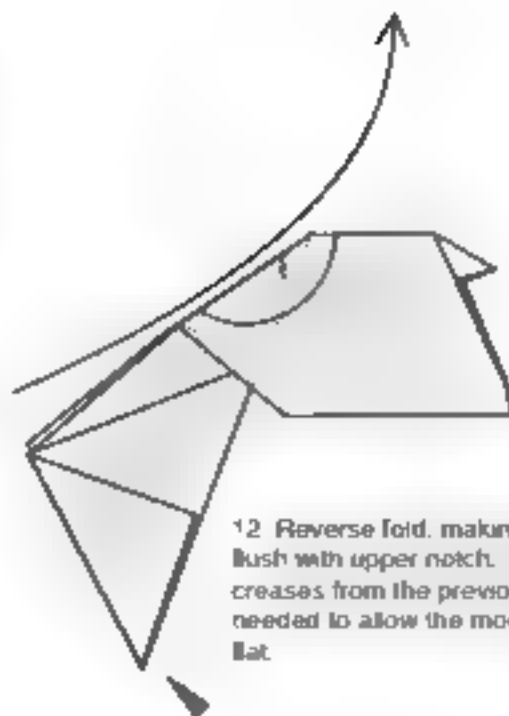
Fold in front and behind

Diagrammed by  
J.C. Nolan Jan '97

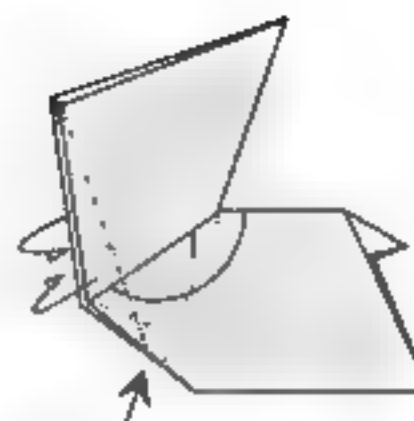




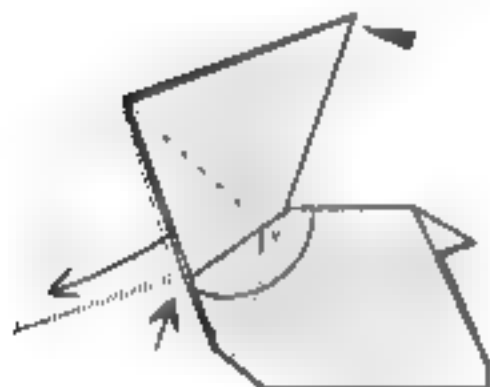
11 Swivel fold, 1/2 way along the folded edge and 1/3 between the "1/2" & 1/3" creases. These values are just approximations and will be corrected in folding the next step. Repeat behind.



12 Reverse fold, making the flap flush with upper notch. Adjust the creases from the previous step as needed to allow the model to lie flat.



13 Fold inside using the "1/2" crease as a guide. Note that the fold does not line up with the hidden structure.



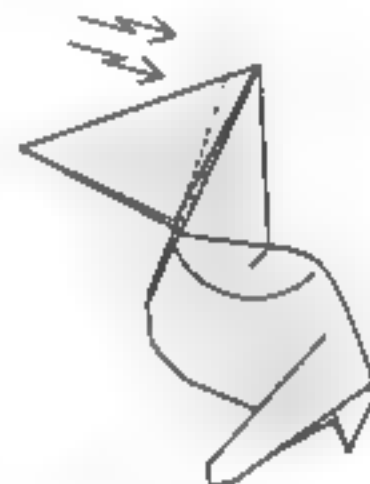
14 Reverse fold, tucking up the inner "corner" flaps with the front, folded edge. Rotate slightly.



15 Insert a finger inside and crimp. The model becomes 3D.



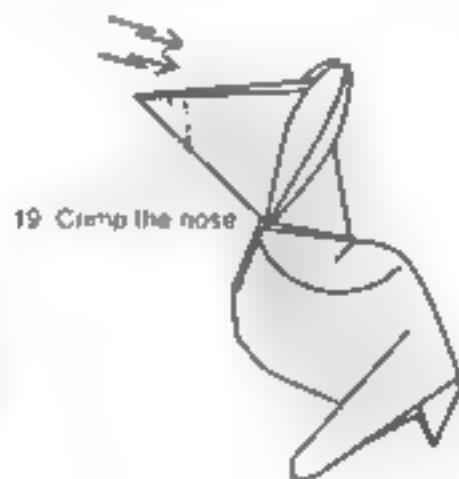
16 Sculpt the model further and lock the crimp into place by folding both sides inward. Push as far in as possible at the bottom causing swivel folds on the backs of both feet.



17 Crimp the head backward at a very slight angle.



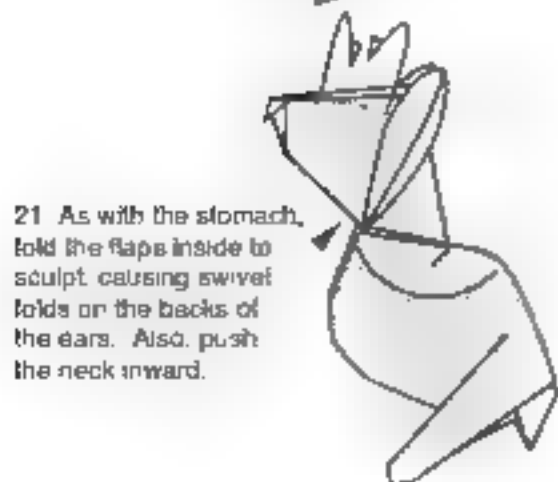
18 Open out the ears on both sides.



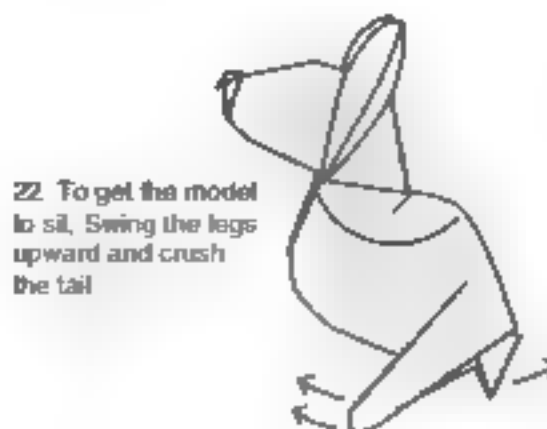
19 Crimp the nose.



20 Outside-reverse fold to complete the nose.



21 As with the stomach, fold the flaps inside to sculpt causing swivel folds on the backs of the ears. Also, push the neck inward.



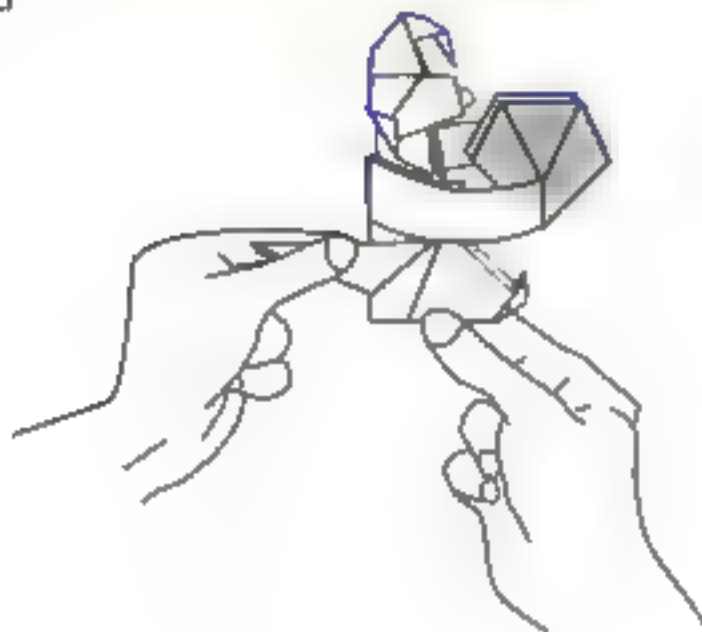
22 To get the model to sit, swing the legs upward and crush the tail.



23

**1998**

**Cymbal Monkey** Artist Unknown

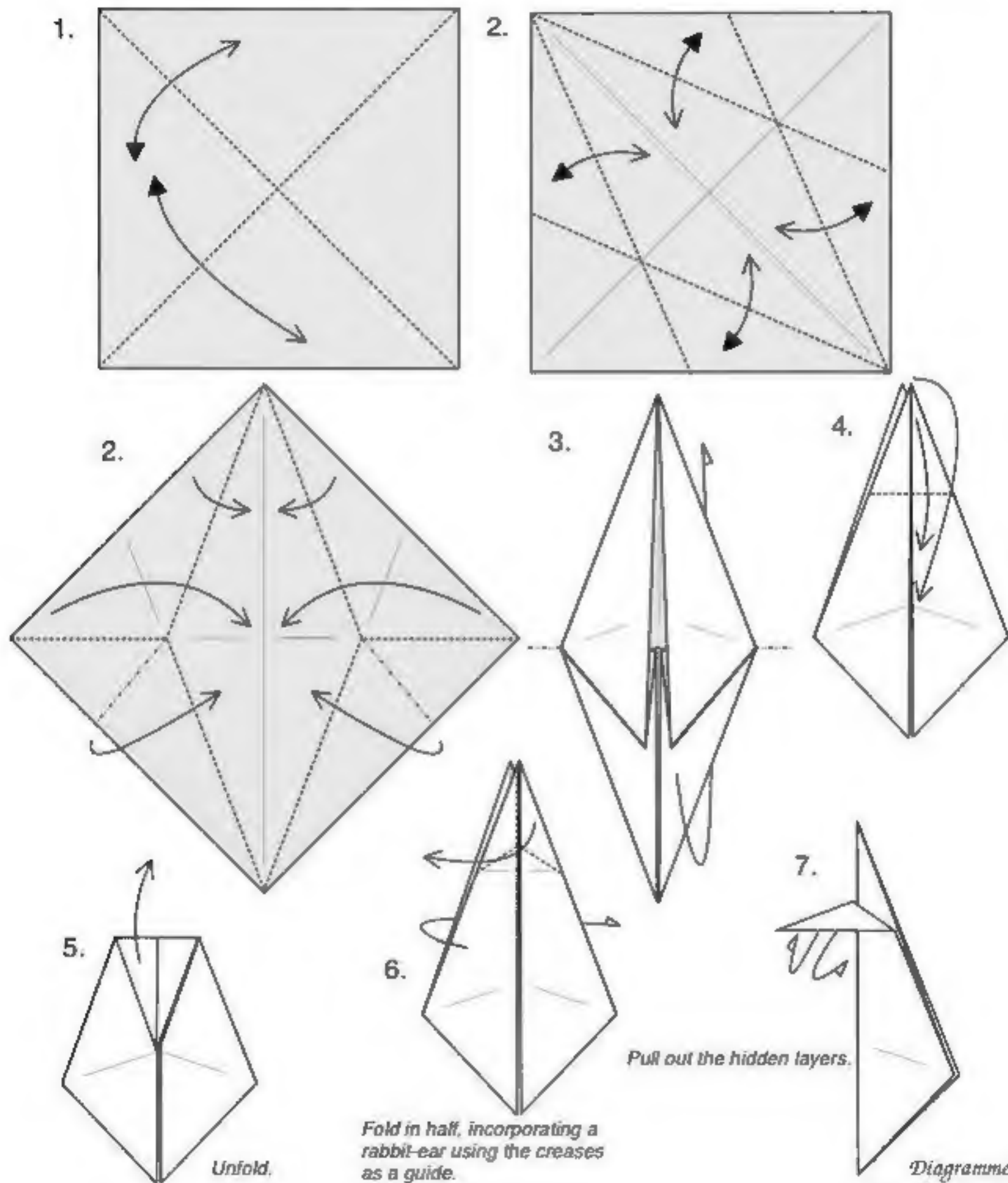


# Cymbal Monkey *Artist Unknown*

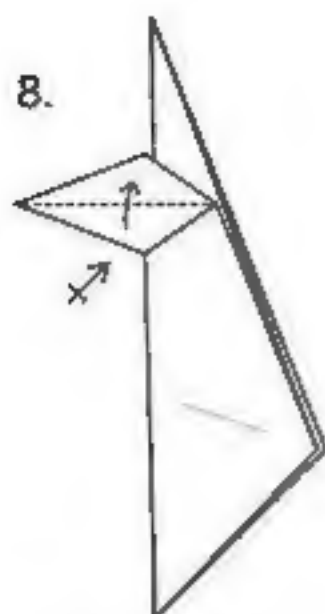
©'97

Intermediate

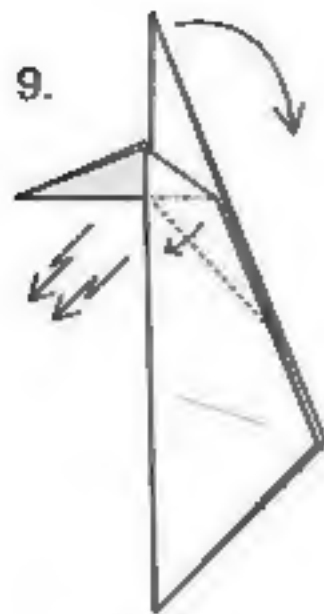
Diagrammer's Note: I learned this model at a party while attending my first origami convention in '92. I have no idea who designed it. I was told at the time that it works best folded from paper which is stiffer than standard kami. We folded it from a paper that looked like brown-paper bag on one side and cheyogami on the other. Start with two squares of paper, colored differently.



Diagrammed by  
J.C. Nolan - Jan '97



*Fold the flaps up  
in front & Behind.*



*Crimp, making  
lines meet.*



*Fold and unfold,  
halfway.*



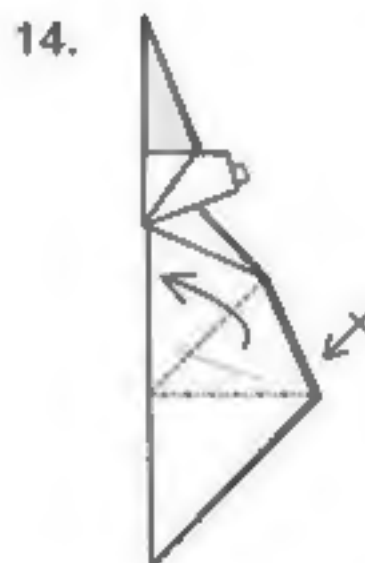
*Fold and unfold, Again.*



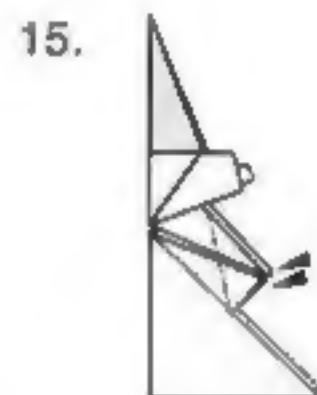
*Fold and unfold, Again.*



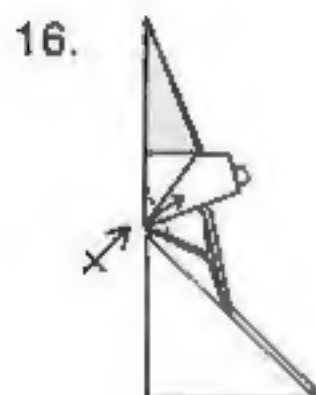
*On the creases,  
crimp & fold  
the end under.*



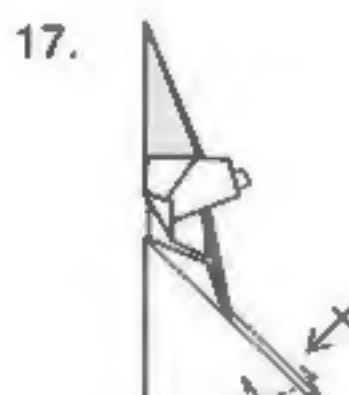
*Swing the flaps up  
in front and behind.  
This is like a crimp  
but much easier.*



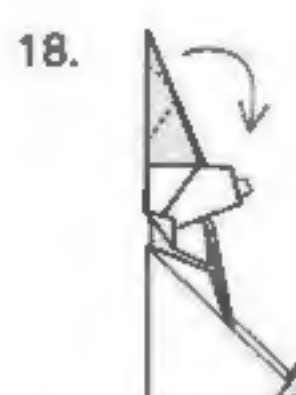
*Reverse fold the two  
points, from the lower  
corner to just below  
the upper corner.*



*Fold a corner flap up  
in front and behind.*



*Outside reverse-fold  
both points to form  
feet.*

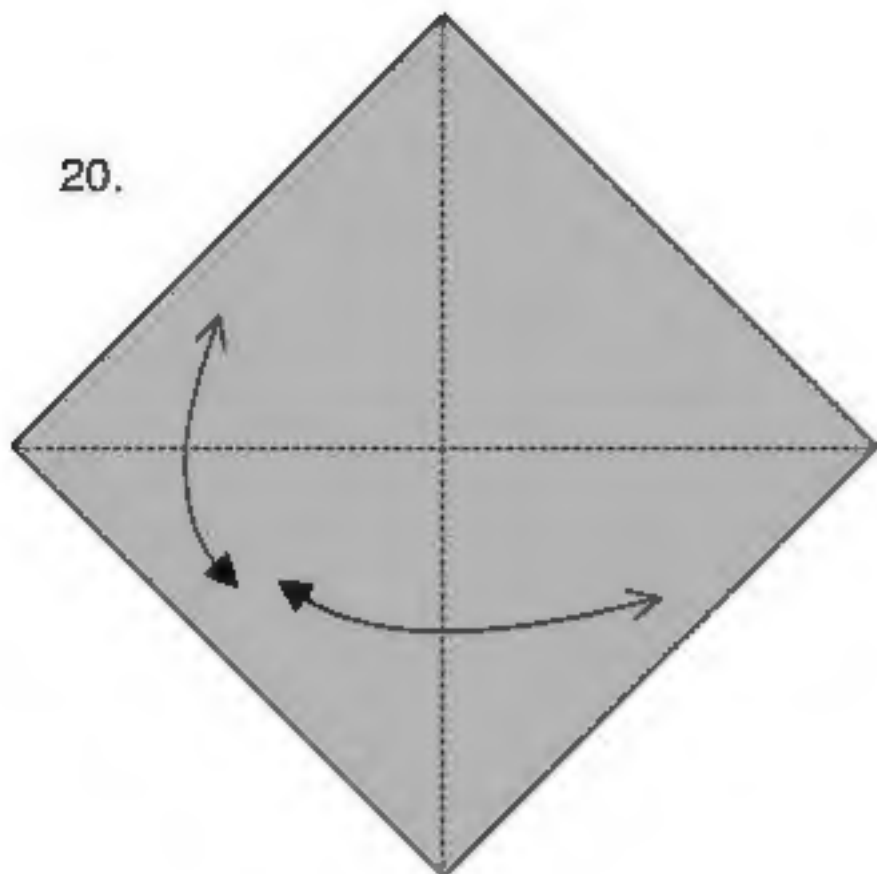


*Add two folds  
to create hat.*

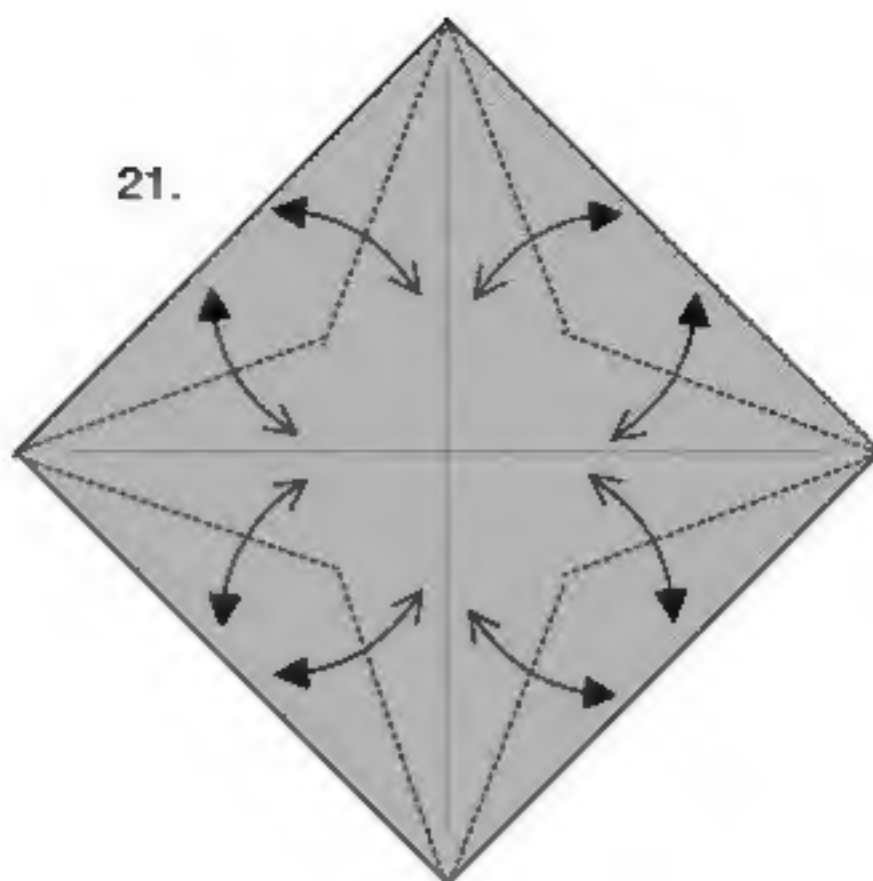


*Body & head  
completed.*

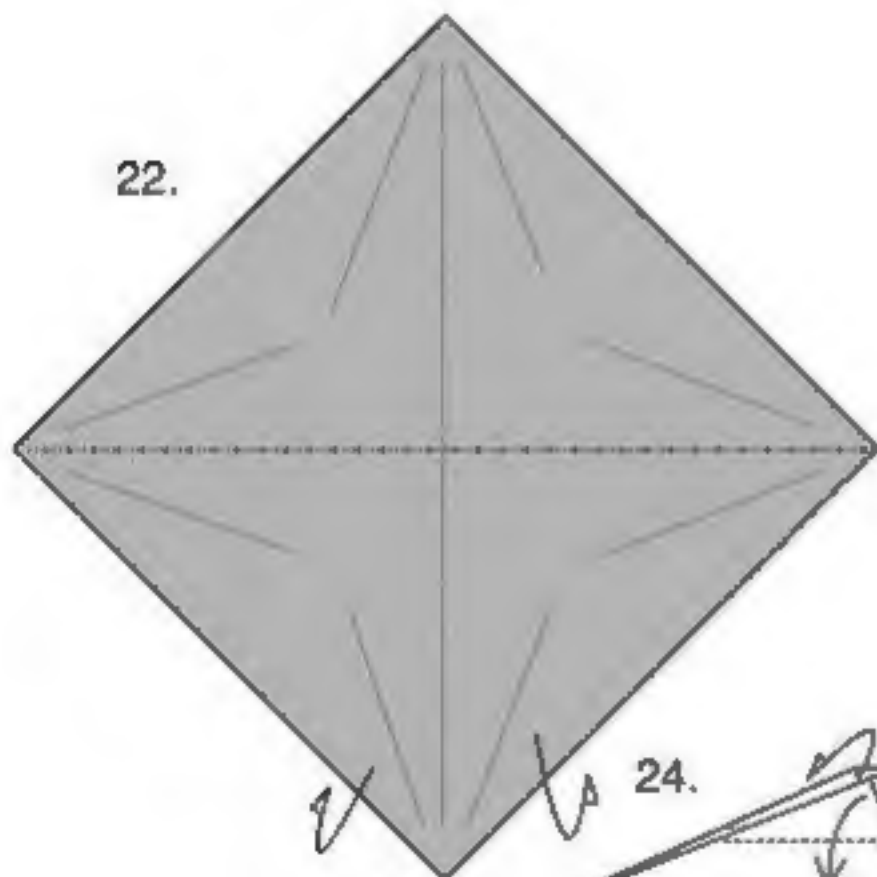
20.



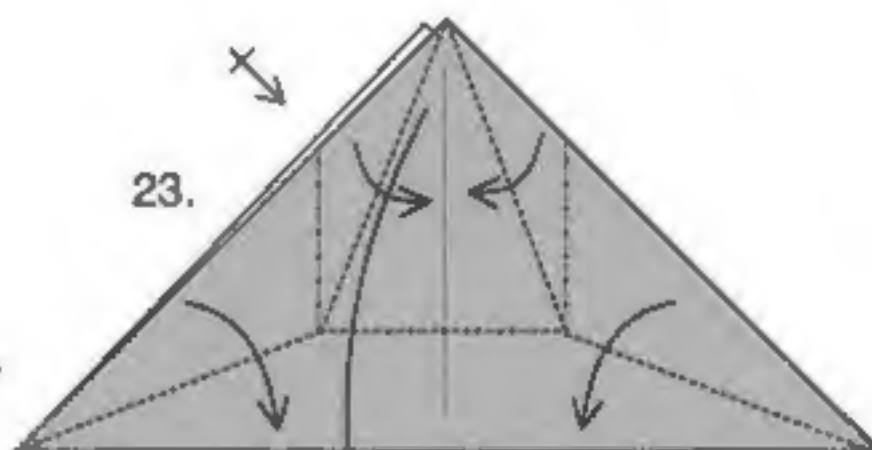
21.



22.

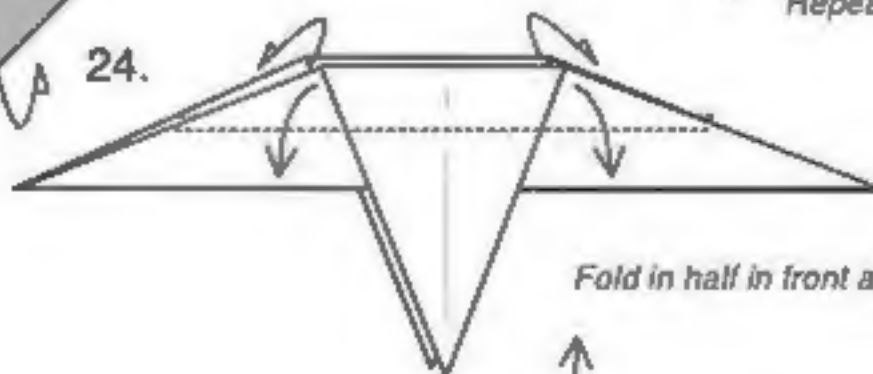


23.



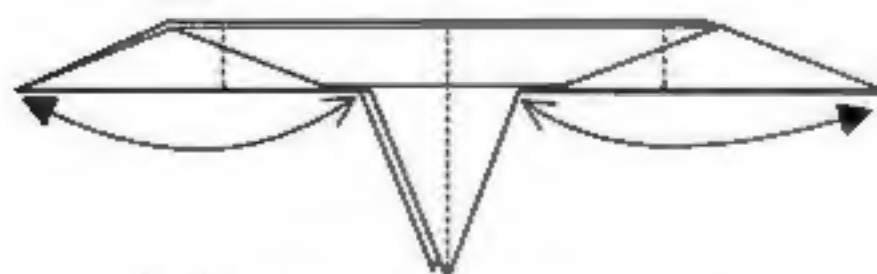
*Fold a rabbit ear on the existing creases. Repeat behind.*

24.



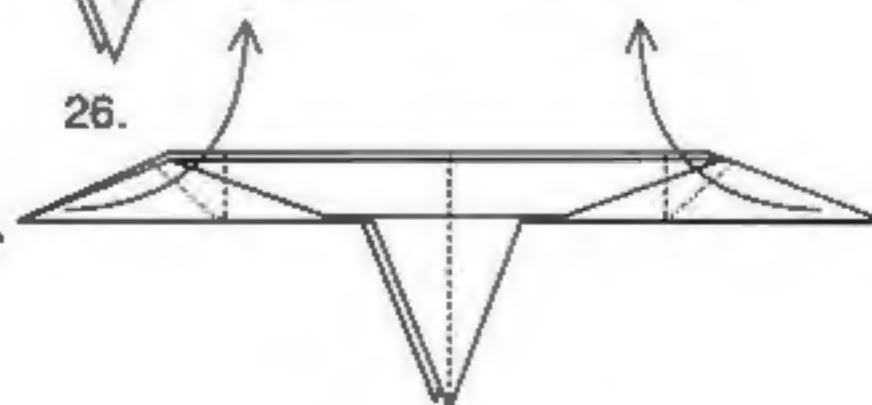
*Fold in half in front and behind.*

25.

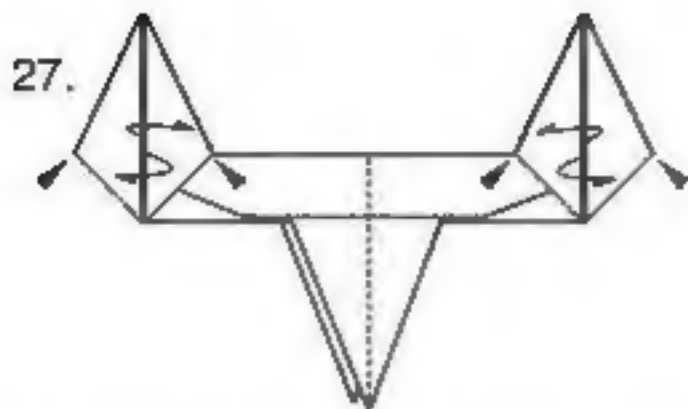


*Fold the points to the corners, and unfold.*

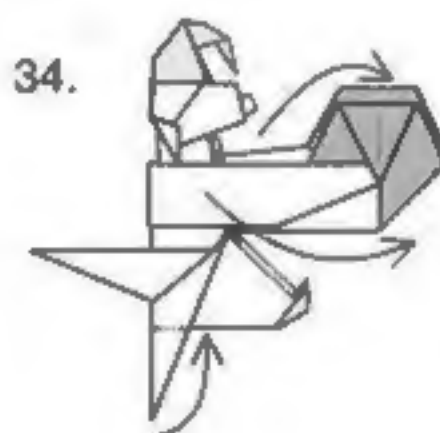
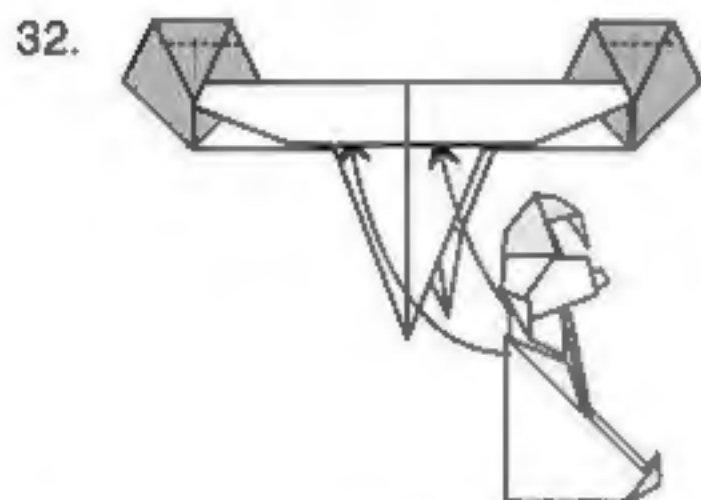
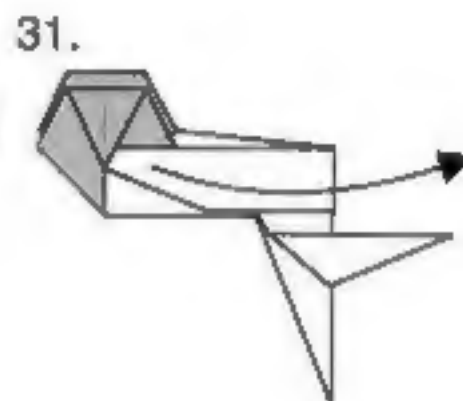
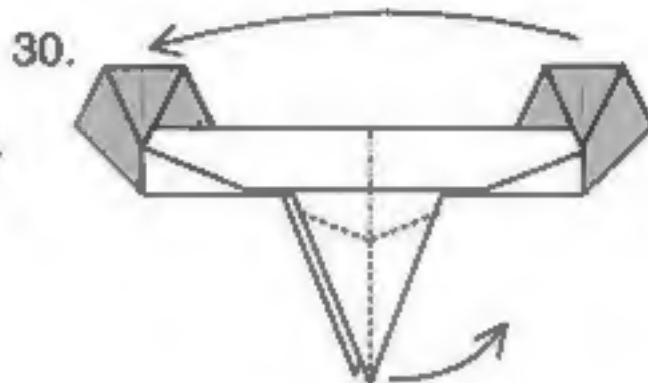
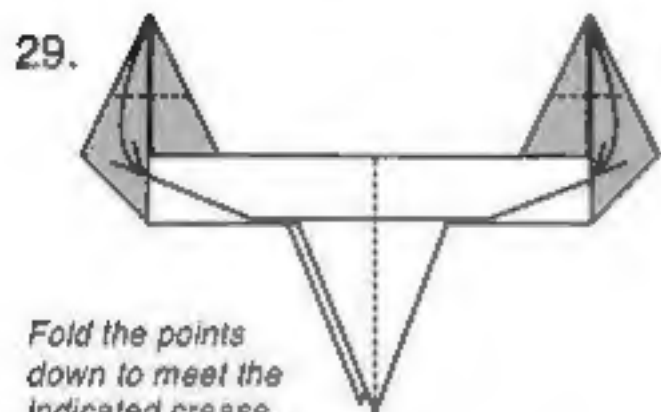
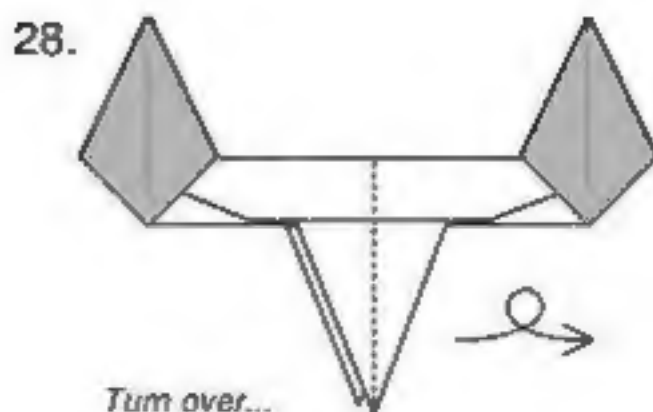
26.



*Squash-fold the two points.*



Execute a color change on both flaps of both points by unfolding the paper slightly and wrapping the inner, colored layer around the outer.



35.

Hold the model at the bottom. Pull the point back and the arms will open, release the point and they will snap back closed. Repeat to get a clanging, cymbal monkey effect!

